

*R. Davies, Evans*  
P O E M S

O N

*Several Occasions:*

B Y

MATTHEW PRIOR <sup>K</sup>*Esq;*

To which are added,

MEMOIRS of his LIFE, his LAST-  
WILL-AND-TESTAMENT, with a  
SUPPLEMENT of several POEMS ne-  
ver before Collected, and Others taken  
from his Original MANUSCRIPTS in  
the Custody of his Friends.

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A L S O,

THRENUS: or STANZAS on his DEATH.  
By a FELLOW-COLLEGIAN.

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V O L. I.

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*Vain Monuments may guild precarious Fame,*

*A PRIOR bears a Statue in his Name.*

BUCKINGHAM.

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D U B L I N:

Printed by and for GEORGE GRIERSON,  
at the Two Bibles in Essex-Street. M, DCC, XXIII.








To the Right Honourable

L I O N E L,

E A R L of

*Dorset and Middlesex.*

 T looks like no great compliment to your lordship, that I prefix your name to this epistle; when in the preface I declare the Book is published almost against my inclination. But in all cases, my lord, you have an hereditary right to whatever may be called mine. Many of the following pieces were written by the command of your excellent father; and most of the rest, under his protection and patronage.

The particular felicity of your birth, my lord, the natural endowments of your mind, (which, without suspicion of flattery) I may tell you are very great, the good education with which these parts have been improved, and your coming into the world and seeing men very early; make us expect from your lordship all the good, which hopes can form in favour

A \* of

## ii DEDICATION.

of a young nobleman. *Tu Marcellus eris*, — our eyes and our hearts are turned on you. You must be a judge and master of polite learning; a friend and patron to men of letters and merit; a faithful and able counsellor to your prince; a true patriot to your country; an ornament and honour to the titles you possess; and in one word, a worthy son to the great earl of *Dorset*.

It is as impossible to mention that name without desiring to commend the person, as it is to give him the commendations which his virtues deserved. But I assure my self, the most agreeable compliment I can bring your lordship, is to pay a grateful respect to your father's memory. And my own obligations to him were such, that the world must pardon my endeavouring at his character, however I may miscarry in the attempt.

A thousand ornaments and graces met in the composition of this great man, and contributed to make him universally belov'd and esteem'd. The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful: and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the pourtraits of *Raphael*, and at once, create love and respect. While the greatness of his mein inform'd men, they were approaching the nobleman, the sweetness of it invited them to come nearer to the patron. There was in his look and gesture something, that is easier conceived than described; that gain'd upon you in his favour, before he spoke one word. His behaviour was easie and courteous to all; but distinguished and adapted to each man in particular, according to his station and quality. His civility was free from the formality of rule, and flowed immediately from his good sense.

Such were the natural faculties and strength of his mind, that he had occasion to borrow very little from education; and he owed those advantages to his own good parts, which others acquire by study and imitation. His wit was abundant, noble, bold. Wit in most writers is like a fountain in a garden, supply'd by several streams brought thro' artful pipes, and playing sometimes agreeably: but the earl of *Dorset's* was a source rising

sing from the top of a mountain, which forced its own way, and with inexhaustible supplies delighted and enriched the country thro' which it pass'd. This extraordinary genius was accompany'd with so true a judgment in all parts of fine learning, that whatever subject was before him, he discours'd as properly of it, as if the peculiar bent of his study had been apply'd that way; and he perfected his judgment by reading and digesting the best authors, tho' he quoted them very seldom.

*Contemnebat potius literas, quam nesciebat :*

and rather seem'd to draw his knowledge from his own stores, than to owe it to any foreign assistance.

The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper distinguish'd him in an age of great politeness, and at a court abounding with men of the finest sense and learning. The most eminent masters in their several ways appeal'd to his determination. *Waller* thought it an honour to consult him in the softness and harmony of his verse: and *Dr. Sprat*, in the delicacy and turn of his prose. *Dryden* determines by him, under the character of *Eugenius*, as to the laws of dramatick poetry. *Butler* ow'd it to him, that the court tasted his *Hudibras*: *Wicherley*, that the town liked his *Plain-dealer*; and the late Duke of *Buckingham* deferr'd to publish his *Rehearsal*, 'till he was sure, (as he expressed it) that my lord *Dorset* would not rehearse upon him again. If we wanted foreign testimony, *La Fontaine* and *St. Evremont* have acknowledged, that he was a perfect master in the beauty and fineness of their language, and of all that they call *les Belles Lettres*. Nor was this nicety of his judgment confined only to books and literature; but he was the same in statuary, painting, and all other parts of art. *Bernini* would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure; and king *Charles* did not agree with *Lely*, that my lady *Cleveland's* picture was finished, 'till it had the approbation of my lord *Buckhurst*.

# iv DEDICATION.

As the judgment which he made of others writings could not be refuted; the manner in which he wrote, will hardly ever be equalled. Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable; such as, wrought or beaten thinner, would shine thro' a whole book of any other author. His thought was always new, and the expression of it so particularly happy, that every body knew immediately it could only be my lord *Dorset's*; and yet it was so easy too, that every body was ready to imagine himself capable of writing it. There is a lustre in his verses, like that of the Sun in *Claude Loraine's* landskips, it looks natural, and is inimitable. His love-verses have a mixture of delicacy and strength: they convey the wit of *Petronius* in the softness of *Tibullus*. His satyr indeed is so severely pointed, that in it he appears what his great friend, the earl of *Rocheſter*, (that other Prodigy of the age) ſays he was;

*The beſt good man, with the worſt-natur'd muſe.*

Yet even here, that character may juſtly be applied to him, which *Perſius* gives of the beſt writer in this kind, that ever lived :

*Omne vaſer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico  
Tangit, & admiſſus circum præcordia ludit.*

And the gentleman had always ſo much the better of the ſatyriſt, that the perſons touched did not know where to fix their reſentments; and were forced to appear rather aſhamed than angry. Yet ſo far was this great author from valuing himſelf upon his works, that he cared not what became of them, though every body elſe did. There are many things of his not extant in writing, which however are always repeated: like the verſes and ſayings of the antient *Druids*, they retain an univerſal veneration; tho' they are preſerved only by memory.



# D E D I C A T I O N. v

As it is often seen, that those men who are least qualified for business, love it most; my lord *Dorset's* character was, that he certainly understood it, but did not care for it.

Coming very young to the possession of two plentiful estates, and in age when pleasure was more in fashion than business; he turned his parts rather to books and conversation, than to politicks, and what more immediately related to the publick. But whenever the safety of his country demanded his assistance, he readily entered into the most active parts of life; and underwent the greatest dangers, with a constancy of mind, which shewed, that he had not only read the rules of philosophy, but understood the practice of them.

In the first *Dutch* war he went a voluntier under the duke of *York*. His behaviour, during that campaign, was such as distinguish'd the *Sacville*, descended from that *Hildebrand* of the name, who was one of the greatest captains that came into *England* with the conqueror. But his making a song the night before the engagement (and it was one of the prettiest that ever was made) carries with it so sedate a presence of mind, and such an unusual gallantry, that it deserves as much to be recorded, as *Alexander's* jesting with his soldiers, before he passed the *Granicus*; or *William* the first of *Orange*, giving order over night for a battle, and desiring to be called in the morning, lest he should happen to sleep too long.

From hence, during the remaining part of king *Charles's* reign, he continued to live in honourable leisure. He was of the bed-chamber to the king; and possessed, not only his master's favour, but in a great degree his familiarity; never leaving the court, but when he was sent to that of *France*, on some short commissions and embassies of compliment: as if the king designed to show the *French*, (who would be thought the politest nation,) that one of the finest gentlemen in *Europe* was his subject; and that we had a prince who understood his worth so well, as not to suffer him to be long out of his presence.

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The succeeding reign neither relish'd my lord's wit, nor approved his maxims; so he retired altogether from court. But as the irretrievable mistakes of that unhappy government went on to threaten the nation with something more terrible than a *Dutch* war: he thought it became him to resume the courage of his youth, and once more to engage himself in defending the liberty of his country. He entred into the prince of *Orange's* interest, and carried on his part of that great enterprize here in *London*, and under the eye of the court, with the same resolution, as his friend and fellow-patriot the late duke of *Devonshire* did in open arms at *Nottingham*; 'till the dangers of those times increased to extremity; and just apprehensions arose for the safety of the princess, our present glorious queen: then the earl of *Dorset* was thought the properest guide of her necessary flight, and the person under whose courage and direction the nation might most safely trust a charge so precious and important.

After the establishment of their late majesties upon the throne, there was room again at court for men of my lord's character. He had a part in the councils of those princes; a great share in their friendship; and all the marks of distinction, with which a good government could reward a patriot. He was made chamberlain of their majesties household; a place which he so eminently adorn'd, by the grace of his person, the fineness of his breeding, and the knowledge and practice of what was decent and magnificent: that he could only be rivalled in these qualifications by one great man, who has since held the same staff.

The last honours he received from his sovereign (and indeed they were the greatest which a subject could receive) were, that he was made knight of the garter, and constituted one of the regents of the kingdom during his majesty's absence. But his health, about that time, sensibly declining, and the publick affairs not threatned by any imminent danger; he left the business to those who delighted more in the state of it; and appeared only sometimes at council, to show his respect to the com-  
mission

# D E D I C A T I O N. vii

mission : giving as much leisure as he could to the relief of those pains, with which it pleased God to afflict him ; and indulging the reflections of a mind, that had looked thro' the world with too piercing an eye, and was grown weary of the prospect. Upon the whole ; it may very justly be said of this great man, with regard to the publick, that thro' the course of his life, he acted like an able pilot in a long voyage ; contented to sit quiet in the cabbin when the winds were allayed, and the waters smooth ; but vigilant and ready to resume the helm, when the storm arose, and the sea grew tumultuous.

I ask your pardon, my lord, if I look yet a little more nearly into the late lord *Dorset's* character : if I examine it, not without some intention of finding fault ; and (which is an odd way of making a panegyric) set his blemishes and imperfections in open view.

The fire of his youth carried him to some excesses ; but they were accompanied with a most lively invention, and true humour. The little violences, and easie mistakes of a night too gayly spent (and that too in the beginning of life) were always set right, the next day, with great humanity, and ample retribution. His faults brought their excuse with them, and his very failings had their beauties. So much sweetness accompanied what he said, and so great generosity what he did, that people were always prepossess'd in his favour : and it was in fact true, what the late earl of *Rocheſter* said, in jest to king *Charles* ; that he did not know how it was, but my lord *Dorset* might do any thing, yet was never to blame.

He was naturally very subject to passion ; but the short gust was soon over, and served only to set off the charms of his temper, when more compos'd. That very passion broke out with a force of wit, which made even anger agreeable : While it lasted, he said and forgot a thousand things, which other men would have been glad to have studied and wrote : but the impetuosity was corrected upon a moment's reflection ; and the measure altered with such grace and delicacy, that you could scarce perceive where the key was changed.

He

# viii DEDICATION.

He was very sharp in his reflections; but never in the wrong place. His darts were sure to wound; but they were sure too to hit none but those, whose follies gave him very fair aim. And when he allowed no quarter, he had certainly been provoked by more than common error: by mens tedious and circumstantial recitals of their affairs, or by their multiply'd questions about his own: by extreme ignorance and impertinence; or the mixture of these, an ill-judg'd and never-ceasing civility: or lastly, by the two things which were his utter aversion; the insinuation of a flatterer and the whisper of a tale-bearer.

If therefore we set the piece in its worst position; if its faults be most exposed, the shades will still appear very finely join'd with their lights; and every imperfection will be diminished by the lustre of some neighbouring virtue: but if we turn the great drawings and wonderful colourings to their true light; the whole must appear beautiful, noble, admirable.

He possessed all those virtues in the highest degree, upon which the pleasure of society, and the happiness of life depend; and he exercised them with the greatest decency and best manners. As good nature is said, by a great \* author to belong more particularly to the *English* than any other nation; it may again be said, that it belonged more particularly to the late earl of *Dorset*, than any other *English* man.

A kind husband he was without fondness: and an indulgent father without partiality. So extraordinary good a master, that this quality ought indeed to have been number'd among his defects: for he was often worse served than became his station; from his unwillingness to assume an authority too severe. And during those little transports of passion, to which I just now said he was subject; I have known his servants get into his way, that they might make a merit of it immediately after: for he that had the good fortune to be chid, was sure of being rewarded for it.

His table was one of the last, that gave us an example

## D E D I C A T I O N. ix

of the old house-keeping of an *English* Nobleman. A freedom reigned at it, which made every one of his guests think himself at home; and an abundance; which shewed that the master's hospitality extended to many more, than those who had the honour to sit at table with him.

In his dealings with other men, his care and exactness that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen the court: the politeness and civility with which this justice was administered, would convince you, he never had lived out of one.

He was so strict an observer of his word, that no consideration, whatever could make him break it: yet so cautious, least the merit of his act should arise from that obligation only; that he usually did the greatest favours without making any previous promise. So inviolable was he in his friendship; and so kind to the character of those, whom he had once honoured with a more intimate acquaintance, that nothing less than a demonstration of some essential fault, could make him break with them: and then too, his good-nature did not consent to it, without the greatest reluctance and difficulty. Let me give one instance of this amongst many. When as lord Chamberlain, he was obliged to take the king's pension from Mr. *Dryden*, who had long before put himself out of a possibility of receiving any favour from the court, my lord allowed him an equivalent out of his own estate. However displeased with the conduct of his old acquaintance, he relieved his necessities; and while he gave him his assistance in private; in publick, he extenuated and pitied his error.

The foundation indeed of these excellent qualities, and the perfection of my lord *Dorset's* character, was that unbounded charity which ran through the whole tenor of his life; and sat as visibly predominant over the other faculties of his soul; as she is said to do in heaven, above her sister virtues.

Crowds of poor daily thronged his gates, expecting thence their bread: and were still lessened by his sending the most proper objects of his bounty to apprenticeships, or hospitals. The lazar and the sick, as he accidentally

saw



## x DEDICATION.

saw them, were removed from the street to the physician: and many of them not only restored to health; but supplied with what might enable them to resume their former callings, and make their future life happy. The prisoner has often been released by my lord's paying the debt; and the condemned has been saved by his intercession with the sovereign; where he thought the letter of the law too rigid. To those whose circumstances were such, as made them ashamed of their poverty, he knew how to bestow his munificence, without offending their modesty: and under the notion of frequent presents, gave them what amounted to a subsistence. Many yet alive know this to be true, tho' he told it to none; nor ever was more uneasy, than when any one mentioned it to him.

We may find among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, *Tibullus* and *Gallus*; the noblemen that writ poetry: *Augustus* and *Mænas*, the protectors of learning; *Aristides*, the good citizen; and *Atticus*, the well-bred friend; and bring them in as examples of my lord *Dorset's* wit, his judgment, his justice, and his civility. But for his charity, my lord, we can scarce find a paralell in history it self.

*Titus* was not more the *delicia humani generis* on this account, than my lord *Dorset* was. And without any exaggeration, that prince did not do more good in proportion out of the revenue of the *Roman* empire, than your father out of the income of a private estate. Let this, my lord, remain to you and your posterity a possession for ever; to be imitated, and if possible, to be excelled.

As to my own particular, I scarce knew what life was, sooner than I found my self obliged to his favour; nor had reason to feel any sorrow, so sensibly as that of his death.

*Ille dies——quem semper acerbum  
Semper honoratum (sic di voluistis) habebo.*

*Aeneas* could not reflect upon the loss of his own father with greater piety, my lord, than I must recall the memory of yours: and when I think whose son I am  
writing



# D E D I C A T I O N. xi

writing to, the least I promise my self from your goodness, is an uninterrupted continuance of favour, and a friendship for life. To which, that I may with some justice intitle my self, I send your lordship a dedication, not filled with a long detail of your praises, but with my sincerest wishes that you may deserve them. That you may imploy those extraordinary parts and abilities with which heav'n has blessed you, to the honour of your family, the benefit of your friends, and the good of your country: that all your actions may be great, open and noble, such as may tell the world whose son and whose successor you are.

What I now offer to your lordship is a collection of poetry, a kind of garland of good-will. If any verses of my writing should appear in print, under another name and patronage, than that of an earl of *Dorset*, people might suspect them not to be genuine. I have attained my present end, if these poems prove the diversion of some of your youthful hours, as they have been occasionally the amusement of some of mine; and I humbly hope, that as I may hereafter bind up my fuller sheaf, and lay some pieces of a very different nature (the product of my severer studies) at your lordship's feet, I shall engage your more serious reflection. Happy, if in all my endeavours I may contribute to your delight, or to your instruction. I am, with all duty and respect,

MY LORD,

*Your Lordship's*

*Most Obedient and*

*Most humb'le Servant,*

M A T. P R I O R.

P R E.

# P R E F A C E.

**T**H E greatest part of what I have written having already been published, either singly or in some of the miscellanies, it would be too late for me to make any excuse for appearing in print. But a collection of poems has lately appeared under my name, tho' without my knowledge, in which the publisher has given me the honour of some things that did not belong to me; and has transcribed others so imperfectly, that I hardly knew them to be mine. This has obliged me, in my own defence, to look back upon some of those lighter studies, which I ought long since to have quitted; and to publish an indifferent collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse.

Thus I beg pardon of the publick for reprinting some pieces, which as they came singly from their first impression, have (I fancy) lain long and quietly in Mr. Tonson's shop; and adding others to them, which were never before printed, and might have lain as quietly, and perhaps more safely, in a corner of my own study.

The reader will, I hope, make allowance for their having been written at very distant times, and on very different occasions; and take them as they happen to come, publick panegyricks, amorous odes, serious reflections, or idle tales, the product of his leisure hours, who had business enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident.

I take this occasion to thank my good friend and school-fellow Mr. Dibben, for his excellent version of the Carmen Seculare, tho' my gratitude may justly carry a little envy with it: for I believe the most accurate judges will find the translation exceed the original.

I must likewise own my self obliged to Mrs. Singer, who has given me leave to print a pastoral of her writing; that poem having produced the verses immediately following it. I wish she might be prevailed with to publish some other pieces of that kind, in which the softness of her sex, & the fineness of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character.

P O S T.

# POSTSCRIPT.

I Must help my preface by a postscript, to tell the reader, that there is ten years distance between my writing the one and the other; and that (whatever I thought then, and have somewhere said, that I would publish no more poetry) he will find several copies of verses scattered through this edition, which were not printed in the first. Those relating to the publick, stand in the order they did before, and according to the several years, in which they were written; however the disposition of our national affairs, the actions, or the fortunes of some men, and the opinions of others may have changed. Prose, and other human things may take what turn they can; but poetry, which pretends to have something of divinity in it, is to be more permanent. Odes once printed cannot well be altered, when the author has already said, that he expects his works should live for ever. And it had been very foolish in my friend Horace, if some years after his Exegi Monumentum, he should have desired to see his building taken down again.

The Dedication likewise is reprinted to the earl of Dorset, in the foregoing leaves, without any alteration; tho' I had the fairest opportunity, and the strongest inclination to have added a great deal to it. The blooming hopes, which I said the world expected from my then very young patron, have been confirmed by most noble and distinguished first-fruits; and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. He has, in fact, exceeded whatever the fondness of my wishes could invent in his favour: his equally good and beautiful lady enjoys in him an indulgent and obliging husband; his children, a kind and careful father; and his acquaintance, a faithful, generous, and polite friend. His fellow-peers have attended to the persuasion of his eloquence; and have been convinced by the solidity of his reasoning. He has, long since, deserved and attained the honour of the garter. He has managed some of the greatest charges

## POSTSCRIPT.

*of the kingdom with known ability; and laid them down with entire disinterestment. And as he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, (which that he may do to a very old age, shall be my perpetual wish) he may be one of the greatest men that our age, or possibly our nation has bred; and leave materials for a panegyric, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny.*

*From so noble a subject as the earl of Dorset, to so mean an one as my self, is (I confess) a very pindaric transition. I shall only say one word, and trouble the reader no further. I published my poems formerly, as Monsieur Jourdain sold his silk: he would not be thought a tradesman, but ordered some pieces to be measured out to his particular friends. Now I give up my shop, and dispose of all my poetical goods at once: I must therefore desire, that the public would please to take them in the gross; and that every body would turn over what he does not like.*

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SOME



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SOME  
MEMOIRS.  
OF THE  
LIFE  
AND  
Publick Employments  
OF  
*Matthew Prior Esq;*

Drawn up by himself in the year 1720; and sent  
to the *Author* of the *Lives of the ENGLISH  
POETS.*



MATTHEW PRIOR, was the son of  
Mr. *George Prior*, citizen of *London*, who  
dying while he was very young, left  
him to the care of an uncle, which pro-  
ved paternal, as Mr. *Prior* through the  
course of his life has always acknow-  
ledged with the greatest gratitude.

He was bred at *Westminster-school*, where he endea-  
voured to obtain and increate the noble genius peculiar



to that place. He was thence removed to *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*; of which society, soon after he had taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he was made fellow; and retains the same honour to this day. He wrote several copies of verses when very young, as appears by the first, in his printed poems †. In the reign of king *James* the second, jointly with *Mr. Montague*, since earl of *Halifax*, he wrote remarks \* upon *Mr. Dryden's Hind and Panther*.

Upon the *Revolution*, he was brought to court by the late earl of *Dorset*, that great patron of all polite learning, by whom from his infancy he was beloved and encouraged; and as he grew up to manhood, had a great share in his intimacy and friendship. Under this noble lord's patronage he first entered into publick business, and was made secretary to their majesties king *William* and queen *Mary*, at the congress at the *Hague*, in the year 1690, the late earl of *Berkely* being their majesties plenipotentiary there. He was thence appointed secretary of the embassy to the present earl of *Pembroke*, the late earl of *Jersey*, and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, ambassadors at the peace of *Reswick*, where many memorials relating to that treaty were drawn up by him: he was likewise secretary to the two succeeding embassies in *France*; those, of the late earls of *Portland* and *Jersey*.

He was secretary of state in the kingdom of *Ireland*; and then one of the *Lords Commissioners* of Trade and Plantations; and by her late majesty made One of the Commissioners of the *Customs*, and her majesty's plenipotentiary minister in *France* in the year 1711. So that going into publick business very young, and having continued therein for seven and twenty years, his Poetry (to use his own words in his preface to his poems) was only the pro-

† Anno 1688.

\* The *Hind* and the *Panther*, transversed to the story of the *Country-mouse*, and the *City-mouse*. 4to. Printed in the year 1687.

# [ III ]

duct of his leisure hours, who had business enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident†. In the year 1720, he published his works, by subscription, in one volume in folio, and met with that encouragement which was due to his deserved merit. But tho' in this collection of his poems he added several *New Pieces*, yet he omitted some very valuable *Old Ones*, particularly his *First Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq*; which his great modesty prevailed with him to withdraw, only upon there being in the close of that piece, an innocent joke upon Mr. Montague, late earl of Halifax. For a like reason, he omitted that agreeable *Satire* upon the *Translators of Ovid's Epistles*, and a *Satire* upon the *Poets*, in imitation of the *VIIth. Satire of Juvenal*, on account of a few *Nipping Turns* upon two noblemen, lately deceased. *An Ode in imitation of the second Ode of Horace*, written by him in the year 1692, is likewise omitted, because he declared to have made some use of that piece in the composing his *Carmen Seculare*. Tho' it is rather to be presumed, this omission was obtained by the persuasion of some political-friends, who thought the revival of this *Ode* a panegyrick too high for (a prince above all panegyrick) the late immortal king WILLIAM of glorious memory. An excellent poem, *to the Countess Dowager of Devonshire, upon a piece of Wiffin's, whereon were all her Grandsons painted*, (the last performance of that master, in his own hand-writing, without taking a copy of it) he gave near thirty years ago to his friend *Anthony Hammond Esq*; and to that gentleman the reader is now obliged for its first publication. The two copies of verses upon lady Katherine Hyde, have been mistakenly applied by some persons to another hand; tho' whoever will in the least but impartially consider, they must allow, that the ease, turn, and epigrammatick point, in those performances, could be the product of no other, than Mr. Prior's peculiar pen; and it is hoped, that the preservation of these pieces, will be looked upon as an act of strict justice to his memory.

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† Here Mr. Prior's paper concluded.

Since

# [ IV ]

Since the the late collection of his poems in folio Mr. Prior himself published four poems, viz. I. *The Conversation. A Tale.* II. *Collin's Mistakes.* Written in imitation of *Spenser's* style. III. Verses spoke to the lady *Henrietta-Cavendish.* *Holles Harley*, in the library of *St John's-College, Cambridge, November the 9th. An. Dom 1719.* IV. A Prologue to the *Orphan.* Represented by some of the *Westminster* scholars, at *Hickford's* dancing room in *York-buildings*, the 2d. of *February, 1720.* spoken by the lord *Duplin.*

This is an exact account of all the genuine works of Mr. Prior, hitherto published. As to the *Manuscripts* he has left behind him, the most considerable, we are informed, is one intitled, *Dialogues of the Dead.*

To attempt a character of Mr. Prior in this place would be wholly superfluous, since the publick will in a short time be gratified in that respect, from the eloquent pen of Dr. *Friend.* It shall suffice us therefore only to declare, what will be attested by all who knew him, that Mr. Prior was endowed with all the Accomplishments of a polite gentleman, and was perfectly sincere in all his professions of friendship.





A True COPY of

Mr. *PRIOR*'s

L A S T

WILL *and* TESTAMENT.

*E Registro Curia Prærogativa  
Cantuarien' Extract.*



*I* has pleased Almighty God, for some years past, to bless me, his most unworthy creature, with a greater share of health, than I could have expected from the tenderness of my native constitution, or the fatigues and troubles of life, which I have undergone; for this, and all other his mercies, hallowed be his name, for ever, and ever. Let men and angels repeat the sound, hallowed be his name! Now before sickness of body, or infirmity of age, prevent, or diminish the force of my understanding, or memory, I make and declare this my last Will and Testament.

I Matthew Prior, of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, thanking the right honourable the lord Harley,  
for



for his eminent and continual friendship to me, and trusting that he will have the same concern for my memory after death, as he had for my honour whilst alive, and that he will take the same care of my surviving friends, hereafter mentioned, in this my Will, as he did of my own proper interest; and having for many years experienced the faith, honesty, and ability of Mr. Adrian Drift, my secretary whilst I was in publick employments, and my friend and companion in private life; I intreat the said lord Harley, and ordain the said Adrian Drift, to be the executors of this my Will. And thus I give and bequeath unto Edward lord Harley, and Adrian Drift, all my goods, and chattels, plate, jewels, medals, and debts, and all other my personal estate whatsoever; to them, I say, their heirs, executors, and assigns, in trust only and for the uses hereafter specified, and the benefit of the persons hereafter mentioned.

It is my Will, That I be buried privately in Westminster-Abbey, and that after my debts and funeral charges are paid, a monument be erected to my memory, whereon may be expressed the publick employments I have bore; the Inscription, I desire may be made by Dr. Robert Friend, and the Busto expressed in marble by Coriveaux, placed on the monument: for this last piece of Humane Vanity, I Will, that the sum of five hundred pounds be set aside.

To the College of St. John the Evangelist, in Cambridge, I leave such and so many of my books, as shall be judged to amount unto the value of two hundred pounds: These books, with my own POEMS in the greatest paper, to be kept in the library, together with the books which I have already given. I likewise leave my own Picture, painted by Le Belle, and that of my friend and patron Edward earl of Jersey, by Rigault.

I leave to my lord Harley, the Busto of Flora, made by Girardon, and six Pictures out of my collection, such as he shall chuse: the rest of my Pictures, Medals, Drawings, Stamps, and Maps, to be appraised by two persons



who may be thought to understand their value, and my lord Harley to have the preference, in case he pleases to purchase any part, or parcel thereof; and after his pleasure therein specified, I Will, that the residue be sold. The Picture of queen Elizabeth, by Portus, I leave to the honourable and excellent lady Henrietta Harley, and my own Picture in enamaill to her dear daughter Margarete.

All my Manuscripts, Negotiations, Commissions, and all Papers whatsoever, whether of my Publick Employments, or Private Studies, I leave to my lord Harley, my executor, or either of them, having first burned such as may not be proper for any future inspection.

Whereas the estate of Down-Hall, in Essex, of which I am and stand at present possessed, is at my death to revert to my lord Harley, and to his heirs, according to the purport and intent of certain writings, drawn up by Mr. Oliver Martin, of the Middle-Temple, I declare, that the said estate does, and ought accordingly to revert to my lord Harley, and his heirs, least from any want of words in those writings, or from any failure, or expression omitted, in the form of the writings, the least doubt or inquietude may arise to my lord Harley. I mention this, tho' at the same time I believe it to be superfluous.

I will, and desire, That the sum of one thousand pounds, be set apart in favour, and to the use of Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, and that an annuity, or rent-charge, be purchased with the said sum, to be paid by half yearly payments, to the said Elizabeth Cox, during her natural life; but I would have the said thousand pounds, i. e. the annuity, to be purchased with that sum, to be paid solely to her order, in half yearly payments, as aforesaid, and not to be in the disposal, or at the power of any husband, which she may marry: and as my lord Harley will be juster towards all with whom he deals, and kinder to my friends, than any man whom I leave behind me, in the world, I beg that he will be pleased to grant to the said Elizabeth Cox, such annuity, leaving the sum to be determined by his appointment, and pleasure.

*I leave to Mr. Adrian Drift the sum of one thousand pounds, to be employed and disposed of, at his discretion, hoping that his industry, and management will be such, that he will not embezzle or decrease the same.*

*I leave to Mrs. Anne Durham, the sum of three hundred pounds, to be paid within one year after my decease, and by her, to be employed for the enlargement of her stock, and the support of that trade, and calling, wherein I have already placed her, and in which I wish her prosperity.*

*I remit to my dear friend, and old companion, Richard Shelton, Esq; all bonds, notes, or obligations, by which he stands any way indebted to me: and I leave to his son, George Shelton, the sum of three hundred pounds in such manner, as that he may receive fifty pounds per Annum, for six years, in order to maintain him, during that time, at the university; or to help him in any trade, or employment, as his father may judge proper.*

*I leave to my well-beloved, and dear cousin, Katherine Harrison, the sum of one hundred pounds, with which she will please to buy mourning.*

*I leave to my servants, each, one years wages, and mourning, and to John Oeman, or Newman, the sum of fifty pounds, over and above such wages.*

*I likewise leave the sum of fifty pounds, over and above such wages, to Jane Ansley.*

*And in case this shall, as I reckon it will, amount to more than will pay and satisfy my debts, and legacies, already given, I leave the rest and residue to Mr. Adrian Drift, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, above-mentioned, to be equally divided between them.*

*Thus, wishing health, honour, and happiness to dear lord Harley, and his family; and to all my friends in general, Peace on earth, and Good-will towards Men;*

I recommend my soul, and body, to the eternal and ever-blessed God, who gave me my Being :

Deus es instaure Plalma Tuum.

This Will, written with my own hand, I sign and seal the ninth of August, Anno Dom. 1721.

M. PRIOR.

Signed, sealed, and declared, to be the last Will and Testament of Matthew Prior, in the presence of us who saw him seal, and subscribe the same.

Witness,

James Gibbs.

William Thomas.

J. Worlock.

**P**Robatum Londini Coram venerabili viro Berney Branthwaythe Legum Doctore Surrogato & Decimo Nono Die Mensis Septembris, Anno Dom. 1721. Juramento *Adriani Drift*, Unius Execut' in dicto Testamento nominat' : Cui Commissa fuit Administrando omnium & Singulorum : Bonorum Jur' & Creditor' dicti def'ti de bene & fideli, Administrando eadem ad Sancta Dei Evangelia Jurat' : Reservata potent : Similem. Commen. faciendi Honor. *Edwardo Domino Harley*, alteri Executorum, & cum venerit eandem petitur.



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O F T H E  
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## POEMS



# P O E M S

O N

*Several Occasions.*

On *EXODUS* III. 14.

*I am that I am.*

*An* O D E.

Written in 1688, as an Exercise at St. John's College,  
Cambridge.

I.

**M**AN! foolish man! [gan;  
Scarce know'st thou how thy self be-  
Scarce hast thou thought enough to  
prove thou art;  
Yet steel'd with study'd boldness, thou  
dar'st try

To send thy doubting reason's dazled eye  
Through the mysterious gulph of vast immensity.  
Which thou canst there discern, much thence impart.

A

Vain



2 *Poems on several Occasions.*

Vain wretch ! suppress thy knowing pride ;  
Mortifie thy learned lust :  
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thy self art dust.

II.

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend ;  
The helm let politick experience guide :  
Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride  
Down spreading fate's unnavigable tide.

What tho' still it farther tend ?

Still 'tis farther from its end ;

And, in the bosom of that boundless sea,  
Still finds its error lengthen with its way.

III.

With daring pride and insolent delight  
Your doubts resolv'd you boast, your labours crown'd ;  
And, *Ευρηκα!* your, God, forsooth, is found  
Incomprehensible and infinite.  
But is he therefore found ? vain searcher ! no :  
Let your imperfect definition show,  
That nothing you, the weak definer, know.

IV.

Say, why shou'd the collected main

It self within it self contain ?

Why to its caverns shou'd it sometimes creep,

And with delighted silence sleep

On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep ?

Why shou'd its num'rous waters stay

In comely discipline, and fair array,

Till winds and tides exert their high commands ?

Then prompt and ready to obey,

Why do the rising surges spread

Their op'ning ranks o'er earth's submissive head,

Marching thro' different paths to different lands ?

V.

Why does the constant sun

With measur'd steps his radiant journeys run ?

Why does he order the diurnal hours

To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours ?

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,

And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commam-

Commanding her with delegated pow'rs  
To beautifie the world, and bless the night?

Why does each animated star  
Love the just limits of its proper sphere?

Why does each consenting sign  
With prudent harmony combine  
In turns to move, and subsequent appear,  
To gird the globe, and regulate the year?

VI.

Man does with dangerous curiosity

These unfathom'd wonders try:  
With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws

Matter and motion he restrains;  
And study'd lines and fictitious circles draws:

Then with imagin'd sovereignty  
Lord of his new *Hypothesis* he reigns.

He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise;  
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,  
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns.

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?

Just as much, perhaps, as shows,

That all his predecessor's rules

Were empty cant, all *Jargon* of the schools;

That he on t'other's ruin rears his throne; [own.

And shows his friend's mistake, and thence confirms his

VII.

In earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,

Mountainous heaps of wonders rise;

Whose tow'ring strength will ne'er submit

To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit:

Still enquiring, still mistaking man,

Each hour repuls'd, each hour dares onward press;

And levelling at God his wandring guess,

That feeble engine of his reasoning war,

Which guides his doubts, and combats his despair)

Shows to his maker the learn'd wretch can give:

Can bound that nature, and prescribe that will,

Whose pregnant word did either ocean fill:

Tell us whence all beings are, and how they move

Thro' either ocean, foolish man!

[and live.

4 *Poems on several Occasions.*

That pregnant word sent forth again,  
Might to a world extend each atom there;  
For every drop call forth a sea, a heaven for every star.

VIII.

Let cunning earth her fruitful wonders hide;  
And only lift thy staggering reason up  
To trembling *Calvary's* astonish'd top;  
Then mock thy knowledge, and confound thy pride,  
Explaining how perfection suffer'd pain,  
Almighty languish'd, and eternal dy'd:  
How by her patient victor death was slain;  
And earth prophān'd, yet blest'd with deicide.  
Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;  
Only reserve the sacred one:  
Low, reverently low,  
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow;  
Weep out thy reason's, and thy body's eyes;  
Deject thy self, that thou may'st rise;  
To look to heav'n, be blind to all below.

IX.

Then faith, for reason's glimmering light, shall give  
Her immortal perspective;  
And grace's presence nature's loss retrieve:  
Then thy enliven'd soul shall see,  
That all the volumes of philosophy,  
With all their comments, never cou'd invent  
So politick an instrument,  
To reach the heav'n of heav'ns, the high abode,  
Where *Moses* places his mysterious God,  
As was that ladder which old *Jacob* rear'd,  
When light divine had human darkness clear'd;  
And his enlarg'd ideas found the road,  
Which faith had dictated, and angels trod.

To the Countess of E X E T E R,  
Playing on the Lute.

What charms you have, from what high race you  
sprung,  
Have been the pleasing subjects of my song:  
Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ,  
Of *Can'dish* beauty join'd to *Cecil's* Wit.  
But when you please to show the lab'ring muse,  
What greater theam your musick can produce;  
My babling praises I repeat no more,  
But hear, rejoyce, stand silent, and adore.

The *Persians*, thus first gazing on the sun,  
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;  
But, as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were rais'd;  
And soon they worship'd, what at first they praise'd.

*Eliza's* glory lives in *Spencer's* song;  
And *Cawley's* verse keeps fair *Orinda* young.

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,  
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:  
Your art no other art can speak; and you,  
To shew how well you play, must play anew:  
Your musick's pow'r your musick must disclose;  
For what light is, 'tis only light that shows.

Strange force of harmony, that thus controuls  
Our thoughts, and turns and sanctifies our souls:  
While with its utmost art your sex cou'd move  
Our wonder only, or at best our love:  
You far above both these your God did place,  
That your high pow'r might worldly thoughts de-  
stroy;

That with your numbers you our zeal might raise,  
And, like himself, communicate your joy.

When to your native heav'n you shall repair,  
And with your presence crown the blessings there;



# 6 Poems on several Occasions.

Your lute may wind its strings but little higher,  
To tune their notes to that immortal quire.  
Your art is perfect here; your numbers do,  
More than our books, make the rude atheists know,  
That there's a heav'n, by what he hears below.

As in some piece, while *Luke* his skill exprest,  
A cunning angel came, and drew the rest:  
So, when you play, some godhead does impart  
Harmonious aid, divinity helps art;  
Some cherub finishes what you begun,  
And to a miracle improves a tune.

To burning *Rome* when frantick *Nero* play'd,  
Viewing that face, no more he had survey'd  
The raging flames; but struck with strange surprise,  
Confest them less than those of *Anna's* eyes:  
But had he heard thy lute, he soon had found  
His rage eluded, and his crime atton'd:  
Thine, like *Amphion's* hand, had wak'd the stone,  
And from destruction call'd the rising town:  
Malice to musick had been forc'd to yield;  
Nor could he burn so fast, as thou could'st build.

## An ODE.

### I.

While blooming youth, and gay delight  
Sit on thy rosy cheeks contest,  
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
To triumph o'er this destin'd breast.  
My reason bends to what thy eyes ordain;  
For I was born to love, and thou to reign.

### II.

But wou'd you meanly thus rely  
On power, you know I must obey?  
Exert a legal tyranny;  
And do an ill, because you may?

Poems on several Occasions.

7

Still must I thee, as atheists heav'n, adore;  
Not see thy mercy, and yet dread thy power &

III.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;

As well as *Cupid*, time is blind:

Soon must those glories of thy face

The fate of vulgar beauty find:

The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,

Must drop their quivers, flag their wings, and die.

IV.

Then wilt thou sigh, when in each frown

A hateful wrinkle more appears;

And putting peevish humours on,

Seems but the sad effect of years:

Kindness it self too weak a charm will prove,

To raise the feeble fires of aged love.

V.

Forc'd compliments, and formal bows

Will show thee just above neglect:

The heat, with which thy lover glows,

Will settle into cold respect:

A talking dull *Platonick* I shall turn;

Learn to be civil when I cease to burn.

VI.

Then shun the ill, and know, my dear,

Kindness and constancy will prove

The only pillars fit to bear

So vast a weight, as that of love.

If thou canst wish to make my flames endure,

Thine must be very fierce, and very pure.

VII.

Haste, *Celia*, haste, while youth invites,

Obeys kind *Cupid's* present voice;

Fill ev'ry sense with soft delights,

And give thy soul a loose to joys:

Let millions of repeated blisses prove,

That thou all kindness art, and I all love.

8 *Poems on several Occasions.*

VIII.

Be mine, and only mine; take care  
Thy looks, thy thoughts, thy dreams to guide  
To me alone; nor come so far,  
As liking any youth beside:  
What men e'er court thee, fly 'em, and believe,  
They're serpent's all, and thou the tempted Eve.

IX.

So shall I court thy dearest truth,  
When beauty ceases to engage;  
So thinking on thy charming youth,  
I'll love it o'er again in age:  
So time it self our raptures shall improve,  
While still we wake to joy, and live to love.

A N

E P I S T L E

To *Fleetwood Shephard, Esq;*

*Burleigh, May 14, 1689.*

S I R,

As once a twelvemonth to the priest,  
Holy at *Rome*, here Antichrist,  
The *Spanish* king presents a jennet,  
To show his love; — That's all that's in it:  
For if his holiness wou'd thump  
His reverend bum 'gainst horses rump,  
He might b'equipt from his own stable  
With one more white, and eke more able.

Or as with *Gondola's*, and men, his  
Good excellence, the duke of *Venice*  
(I wish, for rhyme, 't had been the king)  
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring;

Which

Which trick of state, he wisely maintains,  
Keeps kindness up 'twixt old acquaintance :  
For else, in honest truth, the sea  
Has much less need of gold, than he.

Or, not to rove, and pump one's fancy  
For popish similies beyond sea ;  
As folks from mud-wall'd tenement  
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent ;  
Present a turkey or a hen,  
To those might better spare them ten :  
Ev'n so, with all submission, I  
(For first men instance, then apply )  
Send you each year a homely letter,  
Who may return me much a better.

Then take it, sir, as it was writ,  
To pay respect, and not show wit :  
Nor look askew at what it saith ;  
There's no petition in it, ---- 'faith.

**E** Here some wou'd scratch their heads, and try  
What they shou'd write, and how and why ;  
But I conceive, such folks are quite in  
Mistakes, in theory of writing.  
If once for principle 'tis laid,  
That thought is trouble to the head ;  
I argue thus : the world agrees,  
That he writes well, who writes with ease :  
Then he, by sequel logical,  
Writes best, who never thinks at all.

Verse comes from heav'n, like inward light ;  
Meer human pains can ne'er come by't :  
The god, not we the poem makes ;  
We only tell folks what he speaks.  
Hence when anatomists discourse,  
How like brutes organs are to ours ;  
They grant, if higher powers think fit,  
A bear might soon be made a wit ;  
And that, for any thing in nature,  
Pigs might squeak love-odes, dogs bark satyr.

*Memnon*, tho' stone, was counted vocal ;  
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.



10 *Poems on several Occasions.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,  
With prompting priest behind the hanging:  
The wooden head resolv'd the question;  
While you and *Pertis* help'd the jest on.

Your crabbed rogues, that read *Lucretius*,  
Are against gods, you know; and teach us,  
The god makes not the poet; but  
The thesis *vice-versa* put,  
Shou'd hebrew-wise be understood;  
And means, *The Poet makes the god*.  
*Egyptian* gard'ners thus are said to  
Have set the leeks, they after pray'd to;  
And *Romish* bakers praise the deity,  
They chipp'd, while yet in its pantiety.

That when you poets swear and cry,  
The god inspires; I rave, I die;  
If inward wine does truly swell ye,  
'T must be the cholick in your belly:  
That writing is but just like dice;  
And lucky mains make people wise:  
That jumbled words, if fortune throw 'em,  
Shall, well as *Dryden*, form a poem;  
Or make a speech, correct and witty,  
As you know who, ---at the committee.

So atoms, dancing round the centre,  
They urge, made all things at a venture.

But granting matters shou'd be spoke  
By method, rather than by luck;  
This may confine their younger stiles,  
Whom *Dryden* pedagogues at *Will's*:  
But never cou'd be meant to tye  
Authentic wits, like you and I:  
For as young children, who are try'd in  
Go-carts to keep their steps from sliding  
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,  
Make use of such machine no longer;  
But leap *Pro libitu*, and scout  
On horse call'd hobby or without:  
So when at school we first declaim,  
Old *Busbey* walks us in a theme,

Poems on several Occasions. II

Whose props support our infant vein,  
And help the rickets in the brain :  
But when our souls their force dilate,  
And thoughts grow up to wit's estate ;  
In verse or prose, we write or chat,  
Not six pence matter upon what.

'Tis not how well an author says ;  
But 'tis how much, that gathers praise.  
*Tonson*, who is himself a wit,  
Counts writers merits by the sheet.  
Thus each should down with all he thinks,  
As boys eat bread, to fill up chinks.

Kind Sir, I shou'd be glad to see you ;  
I hope y'are well ; so God be wi' you ;  
Was all I thought at first to write :  
But things, since then, are alter'd quite ;  
Fancies flow in, and muse flies high :  
So God knows when my clack will lye :  
I must, Sir, prattle on, as afore,  
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour.

So at pure barn of loud *Non-Con*,  
Where with my granam I have gone,  
When *Lobb* had sifted all his text,  
And I well-hop'd the pudding next ;  
*Now to apply*, has plagu'd me more,  
Than all his villain cant before.

For your religion, first, of her  
Your friends do sav'ry things aver :  
They say, she's honest, as your claret,  
Not sower'd with cant, nor stum'd with merit :  
Your chamber is the sole retreat  
Of chaplains ev'ry Sunday night :  
Of grace, no doubt, a certain sign,  
When lay-man herds with man divine :  
For if their fame be justly great,  
Who wou'd no *Papish Nuncio* treat ;  
That his is greater, we must grant,  
Who will treat *Nuncios* protestant.  
One single positive weighs more,  
You know, than negatives a score.

12 *Poems on several Occasions.*

In politicks, I hear you're stanch,  
Directly bent against the *French*;  
Deny to have your free-born toe  
Dragoon'd into a wooden-shoe:  
Are in no plots; but fairly drive at  
The publick welfare, in your private:  
And will, for *England's* glory, try,  
*Turks, Jews, and Jesuits* to defy,  
And keep your places, till you die.

For me, whom wandring fortune threw  
From what I lov'd, the town and you;  
Let me just tell you how my time is  
Past in a country-life.—*Imprimis*,  
As soon as *Phæbus'* rays inspect us,  
First, Sir, I read, and then I breakfast;  
So on, 'till foresaid god does set,  
I sometimes study, sometimes eat.  
Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,  
With whom old *Homer* makes such noise,  
The greatest actions I can find,  
Are, that they did their work, and din'd.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,  
Are such, as you have whilom con'd;  
That treat of *China's* civil law,  
And subjects rights in *Golconda*;  
Of high-way elephants at *Ceylan*,  
That rob in clans, like men o'th' *Highland*;  
Of apes, that storm, or keep a town,  
As well almost as Count *Lauzune*;  
Of unicorns and alligators,  
Elks, mermaids, mummies, witches, satyrs,  
And twenty other stranger matters;  
Which, tho' they're things I've no concern in,  
Make all our grooms admire my learning.

Criticks I read on other men,  
And *Hypers* upon them again;  
From whose remarks I give opinion  
On twenty books, yet ne'er look in one.

Then all your wits, that fleer and sham,  
Down from *Don Quixote* to *Tom Tram*;

From whom I jests and puns purloin,  
And slyly put them off for mine :  
Fond to be thought a country wit :  
The rest,——when fate and you think fit.  
Sometimes I climb my mare and kick her  
To bottl'd Ale and neighbouring vicar ;  
Sometimes at *Stamford* take a quart,  
\*Squire *Shepherd's* health,——with all my heart.  
Thus without much delight or grief,  
I fool away an idle life ;  
'Till *Shadwell* from the town retires,  
(Choak'd up with fame and sea-coal-fires,)  
To bless the wood with peaceful *Lyric* ;  
Then hey for praise and panegyric ;  
Justice restor'd, and nations freed,  
And wreaths round *William's* glorious head:

---

To the Countess of *DORSET*.

*Written in her Milton.*

By Mr. *B R A D B U R Y*.

SEE here how bright the first-born virgin shone,  
And how the first fond lover was undone.  
Such charming words our beauteous mother spoke,  
As *Milton* wrote, and such as yours her look.  
Yours, the best copy of th' original face,  
Whose beauty was to furnish all the race :  
Such chains no author cou'd escape, but he ;  
There's no way to be safe, but not to see.

---

To the Lady *DURSLY*, on the  
*same Subject.*

HERE reading how fond *Adam* was betray'd,  
And how by sin *Eve's* blasted charms decay'd ;

Our



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Our common loss unjustly you complain ;  
So small that part of it, which you sustain.

You still, fair mother, in your off-spring trace  
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race :  
Kind nature, forming them, the pattern took  
From heav'n's first work, and *Eve's* original look.

You, happy saint, the serpent's power controul :  
Scarce any actual guilt defiles your soul :  
And hell does o'er that mind vain triumph boast,  
Which gains a heav'n, for earthly *Eden* lost.

With virtue strong as yours had *Eve* been arm'd ;  
In vain the fruit had blush'd, or serpent charm'd :  
Nor had our bliss by penitence been bought ;  
Nor had frail *Adam* fall'n, nor *Milton* wrote.

To my Lord *BUCKHURST*,  
very young, playing with a CAT.

**T**He am'rous youth, whose tender breast  
Was by his darling cat possess'd,  
Obtain'd of *Venus* his desire,  
Howe'er irregular his fire :  
Nature the pow'r of love obey'd :  
The cat became a blushing maid ;  
And, on the happy change, the boy  
Implay'd his wonder, and his joy.

Take care, O beauteous child, take care,  
Lest thou prefer so rash a pray'r :  
Nor vainly hope, the queen of love  
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve.  
O quickly from her shrine retreat ;  
Or tremble for thy darling's fate.

The queen of love, who soon will see  
Her own *Adonis* live in thee,  
Will lightly her first loss deplore ;  
Will easily forgive the boar :  
Her eyes with tears no more will flow ;  
With jealous rage her breast will glow :

And

And on her tabby rival's face,  
The deep will mark her new disgrace.

---

An O D E.

While from our looks, fair Nymph, you guess  
The secret passions of our mind ;  
My heavy eyes, you say, confess  
A heart to love and grief inclin'd.

There needs, alas ! but little art,  
To have this fatal secret found :  
With the same ease you threw the dart,  
'Tis certain you may show the wound.

How can I see you, and not love,  
While you as op'ning east are fair ?  
While cold as northern blasts you prove ;  
How can I love, and not despair ?

The wretch in double fetters bound  
Your potent mercy may release :  
Soon, if my love but once were crown'd,  
Fair prophets, my grief would cease ;

---

A S O N G.

N vain you tell your parting lover,  
You with fair winds may waft him over.  
Alas ! what winds can happy prove,  
That bear me far from what I love ?  
Alas ! what dangers on the main  
Can equal those, that I sustain,  
From slighted vows, and cold disdain ?  
Be gentle, and in pity choose  
To wish the wildest tempest loose,  
That thrown again upon the coast,  
Where first my shipwrack't heart was lost,

I may once more repeat my pain ;  
 Once more in dying notes complain,  
 Of slighted vows, and cold disdain.

*The despairing Shepherd.*

**A** Lexis shun'd his fellow-swains,  
 Their rural sports, and jocund strains :  
 (Heav'n guard us all from *Cupid's* bow !)  
 He lost his crook, he left his flocks ;  
 And wandering thro' the lonely rocks,  
 He nourish'd endless woe.

The nymphs and shepherds round him came :  
 His grief some pity, others blame ;  
 The fatal cause all kindly seek :  
 He mingled his concern with theirs ;  
 He gave them back their friendly tears ;  
 He sigh'd, but would not speak.

*Clorinda* came among the rest ;  
 And she too kind concern express'd,  
 And ask'd the reason of his woe ;  
 She ask'd, but with an air and mien  
 That made it easily foreseen,  
 She fear'd too much to know.

The shepherd rais'd his mournful head ;  
 And will you pardon me, he said,  
 While I the cruel truth reveal ?  
 Which nothing from my breast shou'd tear ;  
 Which never shou'd offend your ear,  
 But that you bid me tell.

'Tis thus I rove, 'tis thus complain,  
 Since you appear'd upon the plain ;  
 You are the cause of all my care :  
 Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart :  
 Ten thousand torments vex my heart :  
 I love and I despair.

Too much, *Alexis*, I have heard :  
 'Tis what I thought ; 'tis what I fear'd :  
 And yet I pardon you, she cry'd :  
 But you shall promise ne'er again  
 To breath your vows, or speak your pain :  
 He bow'd, obey'd, and dy'd.

---

To the Honourable  
*Charles Montague, Esq;*

I.

**H**Owe'er, 'tis well, that while mankind  
 Thro' fate's perverse *Mæander* errs,  
 He can imagin'd pleasures find,  
 To combat against real cares.

II.

Fancies and notions he pursues,  
 Which ne'er had being but in thought :  
 Each, like the *Græcian* artist, woo's  
 The image he himself has wrought.

III.

Against experience he believes ;  
 He argues against demonstration ;  
 Pleas'd, when his reason he deceives ;  
 And sets his judgment by his passion.

IV.

The hoary fool, who many days  
 Has struggl'd with continu'd sorrow,  
 Renews his hope, and blindly lays  
 The desp'rate bett upon to-morrow.

V.

To-morrow comes ; 'tis noon, 'tis night  
 This day like all the former flies :  
 Yet on he runs, to seek delight  
 To-morrow, till to-night he dies.



18 *Poems on several Occasions.*

VI.

Our hopes, like tow'ring falcons, aim  
At objects in an airy height :  
The little pleasure of the game  
Is from afar to view the flight.

VII.

Our anxious pains we, all the day,  
In search of what we like, employ :  
Scorning at night the worthless prey,  
We find the labour gave the joy.

VIII.

At distance thro' an artful glass,  
To the mind's eye things well appear :  
They lose their forms, and make a mass  
Confus'd and black, if brought too near.

IX.

If we see right, we see our woes ;  
Then what avails it to have eyes ?  
From ignorance our comfort flows :  
The only wretched are the wise.

X.

We weary'd should lye down in death :  
This cheat of life would take no more ;  
If you thought fame but empty breath ;  
I, *Phyllis* but a perjur'd whore.

H Y M N to the S U N.

Set by Dr. *PURCELL*,

*And sung before their Majesties  
on New-Years-Day, 1694.*

I.

**L**ight of the world, and ruler of the year,  
With happy speed begin thy great career ;  
And, as thou dost thy radiant journeys run,  
Through every distant climate, own,

Poems on several Occasions. 19

That in fair *Albion* thou hast seen,  
The greatest prince, the brightest queen,  
That ever sav'd a land, or blest a throne,  
Since first thy beams were spread, or genial pow'r was  
II. [known.

So may thy godhead be confest,  
So the returning year be blest,  
As its infant months bestow  
Springing wreaths for *William's* brow ;  
As its summer's youth shall shed  
Eternal sweets around *Maria's* head :  
From the blessings they bestow,  
Our times are dated, and our *Æra's* move :  
They govern, and enlighten all below,  
As thou dost all above.

III.

Let our hero in the war  
Active and fierce, like thee, appear :  
Like thee, great son of *Jove*, like thee,  
When clad in rising majesty,  
Thou marchest down o'er *Delos's* hills confest,  
With all thy arrows arm'd, in all thy glory drest.  
Like thee, the hero does his arms imploy,  
The raging *Python* to destroy,  
And give the injur'd nations peace and joy.

IV.

From fairest years, and time's more happy stores,  
Gather all the smiling hours ;  
Such as with friendly care have guarded  
Patriots and kings in rightful wars ;  
Such as with conquest have rewarded  
Triumphant victors happy cares ;  
Such as story has recorded  
Sacred to *Nassau's* long renown,  
For countries sav'd, and battels won.

V.

March them again in fair array,  
And bid them form the happy day,  
The happy day design'd to wait  
On *William's* fame, and *Europe's* fate.

20 *Poems on several Occasions.*

Let the happy day be crown'd  
With great event, and fair success;  
No brighter in the year be found,  
But that which brings the Victor home in peace.

VI.

Again thy godhead we implore,  
Great in wisdom as in power  
Again, for good *Maria's* sake, and ours,  
Chuse out other smiling hours,  
Such as with joyous wings have fled,  
When happy counsels were advising;  
Such as have lucky omens shed  
O'er forming laws, and empires rising;  
Such as many courses ran,  
Hand in hand a goodly train,  
To bless the great *Elisa's* reign;  
And in the typic glory show,  
What fuller bliss *Maria* shall bestow.

VII.

As the solemn hours advance,  
Mingled send into the dance  
Many fraught with all the treasures,  
Which thy eastern travel views;  
Many wing'd with all the pleasures,  
Man can ask, or heav'n diffuse:  
That great *Maria* all those joys may know,  
Which, from her cares upon her subjects flow.

VIII.

For thy own glory sing our sov'raign's praise  
God of verses and of days:  
Let all thy tuneful sons adorn  
Their lasting work with *William's* name;  
Let chosen muses yet unborn  
Take great *Maria* for their future theme:  
Eternal structures let them raise,  
On *William's* and *Maria's* praise:  
Nor want new subject for the song;  
Nor fear they can exhaust the store;  
Till nature's musick lies unstrung;  
Till thou, great God, shalt lose thy double pow'r;  
And touch thy lyre, and shoot thy beams no more.

*The L A D Y's Looking-Glass.*

**C**Elia and I the other day  
Walk'd o'er the sand-hills to the sea :  
The setting sun adorn'd the coast,  
His beams entire, his fierceness lost :  
And, on the surface of the deep,  
The winds lay only not asleep :  
The nymph did like the scene appear,  
Soberly pleasant, calmly fair :  
Soft fell her words, as flew the air.  
With secret joy I heard her say,  
That she wou'd never miss one day  
To walk so fine, a sight so gay.

But, oh the change ! the winds grow high ;  
Impending tempests charge the sky ;  
The light'ning flies, the thunder roars ;  
And big waves lash the frighten'd shoars.  
Struck with the horror of the sight,  
She turns her head, and wings her flight ;  
And trembling vows, she'll ne'er again  
Approach the shore, or view the main.

Once more at least look back, said I ;  
Thy self in that large glass descry :  
When thou art in good humour drest ;  
When gentle reason rules thy breast ;  
The sun upon the calmest sea  
Appears not half so bright as thee :  
Tis then, that with delight I rove  
Upon the boundless depth of love :  
Bless my chain ; I hand my oar ;  
Nor think on all I left on shoar.

But when vain doubt and groundless fear  
Do that dear foolish bosom tear ;  
When the big lip and wat'ry eye  
Tell me, the rising storm is nigh :



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'Tis then thou art yon' angry main,  
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain;  
And the poor sailor, that must try  
It's fury, labours less than I.

Shipwreck'd, in vain to land I make;  
While love and fate still drive me back;  
Forc'd to doat on thee thy own way,  
I chide thee first, and then obey.  
Wretched when from thee, vex'd, when nigh,  
I with thee, or without thee, die.

LOVE *and* FRIENDSHIP:

A

PASTORAL.

By Mrs. *Elisabeth Singer*.

A M A R Y L L I S.

While from the skies the ruddy sun descends;  
And rising night the ev'ning shade extends:  
While pearly dews o'erspread the fruitful field;  
And closing flowers reviving odours yield:  
Let us, beneath these spreading trees, recite  
What from our hearts our muses may indite.  
Not need we, in this close retirement, fear,  
Lest any swain our am'rous secrets hear.

S I L V I A.

To ev'ry shepherd I would mine proclaim;  
Since fair *Aminta* is my softest theme:  
A stranger to the loose delights of love,  
My thoughts the nobler warmth of friendship prove  
And, while its pure and sacred fire I sing,  
Chast goddess of the groves, thy succour bring.

A M A R Y L L I S.

Propitious god of love, my breast inspire  
With all thy charms, with all thy pleasing fire:

Propitious god of love, thy succour bring ;  
 Whilst I thy darling, thy *Alexis* sing.  
*Alexis*, as the op'ning blossoms fair,  
 Lovely as light, and soft as yielding air.  
 For him each virgin sighs ; and on the plains  
 The happy youth above each rival reigns.  
 Nor to the ecchoing groves, and whisp'ring spring,  
 In sweeter strains does artful *Conon* sing ;  
 When loud applauses fill the crowded groves ;  
 And *Phæbus* the superior song approves.

S I L V I A.

Beauteous *Aminta* is as early light,  
 Breaking the melancholy shades of night  
 When she is near, all anxious trouble flies ;  
 And our reviving hearts confess her eyes.  
 Young love, and blooming joy, and gay desires,  
 In ev'ry breast the beauteous nymph inspires :  
 And on the plain when she no more appears ;  
 The plain a dark and gloomy prospect wears.  
 In vain the streams roll on, the eastern breeze  
 Dances in vain among the trembling trees.  
 In vain the birds begin their ev'ning song ;  
 And to the silent night their notes prolong :  
 Nor groves, nor crystal streams, nor verdant field  
 Does wonted pleasures in her absence yield.

A M A R Y L L I S.

And in his absence, all the pensive day,  
 In some obscure retreat I lonely stray ;  
 All day to the repeating caves complain,  
 In mournful accents, and a dying strain.  
 Dear lovely youth, I cry to all around :  
 Dear lovely youth, the flattering vales resound.

S I L V I A.

On flow'ry banks, by ev'ry murm'ring stream,  
*Aminta* is my muse's softest theme :  
 'Tis she that does my artful notes refine :  
 With fair *Aminta*'s name my noblest verse shall shine.

A M A R Y L L I S.

I'll twine fresh garlands for *Alexis*' brows,  
 And consecrate to him eternal vows :

The

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The charming youth shall my *Apollo* prove :  
He shall adorn my songs, and tune my voice to love.

---

*To the Author of the foregoing*  
P A S T O R A L.

**B**Y *Silvia*, if thy charming self be meant ;  
If friendship be thy virgin vows extent ;  
O ! let me in *Aminta's* praises join :  
Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine.  
When for thy head the garland I prepare ;  
A second wreath shall bind *Aminta's* hair :  
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim ;  
Alternate verse shall bless *Aminta's* name :  
My heart shall own the justice of her cause ;  
And love himself submit to friendship's laws.

But, if beneath thy numbers soft disguise,  
Some favour'd swain, some true *Alexis* lyes ;  
If *Amaryllis* breaths thy secret pains ;  
And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains :  
May'st thou, howe'er I grieve, for ever find  
The flame propitious, and the lover kind :  
May *Venus* long exert her happy pow'r,  
And make thy beauty, like thy verse endure ;  
May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford ;  
*Pan* guard thy flock, and *Ceres* bless thy board.

But, if by chance the series of thy joys  
Permit one thought less chearful to arise ;  
Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain,  
Who loving much, who not belov'd again,  
Feels an ill fated passion's last excess ;  
And dies in woe, that thou may'st live in peace.

To a L A D Y:

*She refusing to continue a Dispute with me, and leaving  
me in the Argument.*

An O D E.

Spare, gen'rous victor, spare the the slave,  
Who did unequal war pursue;  
That more than triumph he might have,  
In being overcome by you.

II.

In the dispute whate'er I said,  
My heart was by my tongue bely'd;  
And in my looks you might have read,  
How much I argu'd on your side.

III.

You, far from danger as from fear,  
Might have sustain'd an open fight:  
For seldom your opinions err;  
Your eyes are always in the right.

IV.

Why, fair-one, wou'd you not rely  
On reason's force with beauty's join'd?  
Cou'd I their prevalence deny,  
I must at once be deaf and blind.

V.

Alas! not hoping to subdue,  
I only to the fight aspir'd:  
To keep the beauteous foe in view  
Was all the glory I desir'd.

VI.

But she, howe'er of vict'ry sure,  
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;

And



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And arm'd with more immediate pow'r,  
Calls cruel silence to her aid.

VII.

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight ;  
She drops her arms, to gain the field :  
Secures her conquest by her flight ;  
And triumphs, when she seems to yield.

VIII.

So when the *Parthian* turn'd his steed,  
And from the hostile camp withdrew ;  
With cruel skill the backward reed  
He sent ; and as he fled, he flew.

Seeing the D U K E of *ORMOND* :

Picture at Sir *Godfrey Kneller's*.

**O**Ut from the injur'd canvas, *Kneller*, strike  
these lines too faint ; the picture is not like :  
Exalt thy thought, and try thy toil again :  
Dreadful in arms, on *Landen's* glorious plain  
Place *Ormond's* Duke ; impendent in the air  
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear,  
Where-e'er it points, denouncing death : below  
Draw routed squadrons, and the num'rous foe  
Falling beneath, or flying from his blow.  
'Till weak with wounds, and cover'd o'er with blood,  
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,  
He faints ; his steed no longer hears the rein ;  
But stumbles o'er the heap, his hand had slain.  
And now exhausted, bleeding, pale he lies ;  
Lovely, sad object ! in his half clos'd eyes  
Stern vengeance yet, and hostile terror stand :  
His front yet threatens, and his frowns command :  
The *Gallic* chiefs their troops around him call ;  
Fear to approach him, tho' they see him fall.——

O Kneller, cou'd thy shades and lights express  
The perfect Hero in that glorious dress ;  
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know ;  
And palms for thee beneath his lawrels grow :  
In spite of time thy work might ever shine ;  
Nor Homer's colours last so long as thine

CELIA to DAMON.

*Atque in amore mala hac proprio, summeque secundo  
Inveniuntur. . . . .* Lucret. Lib. IV.

What can I say, what arguments can prove  
My truth, what colours can describe my love ;  
If its excess and fury be not known  
In what thy *Celia* has already done ?

Thy infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd  
In tim'rous doubts, with pity I beheld ;  
With easie smiles dispell'd the silent fear,  
That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear :  
In vain I strove to check my growing flame,  
Or shelter passion under friendship's name :  
You saw my heart, how it my tongue bely'd ;  
And when you press'd, how faintly I deny'd —  
E'er, guardian thought cou'd bring it's scatter'd aid ;  
E'er, reason cou'd support the doubting maid ;  
My soul surpriz'd, and from her self disjoin'd,  
Left all reserve, and all the sex behind :  
From your command her motions she receiv'd ;  
And not for me, but you, she breath'd and liv'd.

But ever blest be *Cythera's* shrine ;  
And fires eternal on her altars shine ;  
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound ;  
Since in thy kindness my desires are crown'd.  
By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,  
Thy joys are centr'd all in me alone ;

And

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And sure I am, thou wou'dst not change this hour  
For all the white ones, fate has in its pow'r. —

Yet thus belov'd, thus loving to excess,  
Yet thus receiving and returning blifs,  
In this great moment, in this golden *Now*;  
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how  
Shou'd from my soul by raging love be torn,  
And far on swelling seas of rapture born;  
A melancholy tear afflicts my eye;  
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh:  
Invading fears repel my coward joy,  
And ills foreseen the present blifs destroy.

Poor as it is, this beauty was the cause,  
That with first sighs your panting bosom rose:  
But with no owner beauty long will stay,  
Upon the wings of time born swift away:  
Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,  
(Where now without a boast some lustre lyes),  
No longer shall their little honours keep;  
Shall only be of use to read, or weep:  
And on this forehead, where your verse has said,  
The *Loves* delighted, and the *Graces* play'd;  
Insulting age will trace his cruel way,  
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway.

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease,  
And as the fuel sinks, the flame decrease:  
Or angry heav'n may quicker darts prepare;  
And sickness strike what time a while wou'd spare.  
Then will my swain his glowing vows renew;  
Then will his throbbing heart to mine beat true;  
When my own face deters me from my glass;  
And *Kneller* only shows what *Celia* was?

Fantastick *Fame* may sound her wild alarms:  
Your country, as you think, may want your arms.  
You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,  
Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name:  
And quickly cold indiff'rence will ensue;  
When you lov's joys thro' honour's optic view.

Then *Celia*'s loudest pray'r will prove too weak,  
To this abandon'd breast to bring you back;

When

When my lost lover the tall ship ascends,  
 With Musick gay, and wet with jovial friends:  
 The tender accents of a woman's cry  
 Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;  
 When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail;  
 When fair occasion shows the springing gale;  
 And int'rest guides the helm, and honour swells the  
 sayl.

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,  
 May find my hero on the foreign strand,  
 Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new com-  
 mand:

While she who wrote 'em, of all joy bereft,  
 To the rude censure of the world is left;  
 Her mangl'd fame in barb'rous pastime lost,  
 The coxcomb's novel, and the drunkard's toast.

But nearer care (O pardon it) supplies  
 Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes.  
 Love, love himself (the only friend I have,)  
 May scorn his triumph, having bound his slave:  
 That tyrant god, that restless conqueror  
 My quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r;  
 Forsake the provinces that bless his sway,  
 To vanquish those which will not yet obey.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,  
 To damp the sinking beams of *Celia's* eyes;  
 With haughty pride may hear her charms confess;  
 And scorn the ardent vows that I have blest:  
 You ev'ry night may sigh for her in vain;  
 And rise each morning to some fresh disdain:  
 While *Celia's* softest look may cease to charm;  
 And her embraces want the pow'r to warm:  
 While these fond arms, thus circling you, may prove  
 More heavy chains, than those of hopeless love.

Just gods! all other things their like produce:  
 The vine arises from her mother's juice:  
 When feeble plants, or tender flowers decay,  
 They to their seed their images convey:  
 Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds;  
 Sprigs of like leaf erect their filial heads:

And

30 *Poems on several Occasions.*

And when the parent rose decays, and dyes ;  
 With a resembling face the daughter-buds arise.  
 That product only which our passions bear,  
 Eludes the planter's miserable care :  
 While blooming love assures us golden fruit ;  
 Some inborn poison taints the secret root :  
 Soon fall the flow'rs of joy ; soon seeds of hatred shoot.

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true ?  
 Or was it but the woman's fear, that drew  
 This cruel scene, unjust to love and you ?  
 Will you be only, and for ever mine ?  
 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin ?  
 From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn ?  
 Or you grow cold, respectful, and forsworn ?  
 And can you not for her you love do more,  
 Than any youth, for any nymph before ?

---

*An O D E,*

Presented to the KING,  
 On His Majesty's Arrival in *Holland*, after the  
 QUEEN's Death. 1695.

*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
 Tam cari capitis ? praecepe lugubres  
 Cantus, Melpomene.*

I.

**A**T Mary's tomb, (sad, sacred place !)  
 The virtues shall their vigils keep .  
 And every muse and ev'ry grace,  
 In solemn state shall ever weep.

II.

The future, pious, mournful fair,  
 Oft as the rolling years return,  
 With fragrant wreaths, and flowing hair,  
 Shall visit her distinguish'd urn.



III.

For her the wise and great shall mourn ;  
When late records her deeds repeat ;  
Ages to come, and men unborn  
Shall bless her name, and sigh her fate.

IV.

Fair *Albion* shall, with faithful trust,  
Her holy queen's sad reliques guard ;  
'Till heav'n awakes the precious dust,  
And gives the saint her full reward.

V.

But let the king dismiss his woes,  
Reflecting on his fair renown ;  
And take the cypress from his brows,  
To put his wonted laurels on.

VI.

If prest by grief our monarch stoops ;  
In vain the *British* lions roar :  
If he, whose hand sustain'd them, droops ;  
The *Belgic* darts will wound no more.

VII.

Embattel'd princes wait the chief,  
Whose voice should rule, whose arm should lead ;  
And, in kind murmurs, chide that grief,  
Which hinders *Europe* being freed.

VIII.

The great example they demand,  
Who still to conquest led the way ;  
Wishing him present to command,  
As they stand ready to obey.

IX.

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow,  
Expanded on the hero's face ;  
When the thick squadrons prest the foe,  
And *William* led the glorious chace.

X.

To give the mourning nations joy,  
Restore them thy auspicious light,  
Great sun : with radiant beams destroy  
Those clouds, which keep thee from our sight.

## XI.

Let thy sublime meridian course  
 For *Mary's* setting rays atone :  
 Our lustre, with redoubl'd force,  
 Must now proceed from thee alone.

## XII.

See, pious king, with different strife  
 Thy struggling *Albion's* bosom torn :  
 So much she fears for *William's* life,  
 That *Mary's* fate she dare not mourn.

## XIII.

Her beauty, in thy softer half  
 Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve :  
 But let her strength in thee be safe :  
 And let her weep, but let her live.

## XIV.

Thou, guardian angel, save the land  
 From thy own grief, her fiercest foe ;  
 Lest *Britain*, rescu'd by thy hand,  
 Should bend and sink beneath thy woe.

## XV.

Her former triumphs all are vain,  
 Unless new trophies still be sought ;  
 And hoary majesty sustain  
 The battels, which thy youth has fought.

## XVI.

Where now is all that fearful love,  
 Which made her hate the war's alarms ?  
 That soft excels, with which she strove  
 To keep her hero in her arms ?

## XVII.

While still she chid the coming spring,  
 Which call'd him o'er his subject seas :  
 While, for the safety of the king,  
 She wish'd the victor's glory less.

## XVIII.

'Tis chang'd, 'tis gone : sad *Britain* now  
 Hastens her lord to foreign wars :  
 Happy, if toils may break his woe ;  
 Or danger may divert his cares.

XIX.

In martial din she drowns her sighs,  
Lest he the rising grief should hear :  
She pulls her helmet o'er her eyes,  
Lest he should see the falling tear.

XX.

Go, mighty prince, let *France* be taught,  
How constant minds by grief are try'd ;  
How great the land, that wept and fought  
When *William* led, and *Mary* dy'd.

XXI.

Fierce in the battle make it known,  
Where death with all his darts is seen,  
That he can touch thy heart with none,  
But that, which struck the beauteous queen.

XXII.

*Belgia* indulg'd her open grief,  
While yet her master was not near ;  
With sullen pride refus'd relief,  
And sat obdurate in despair.

XXIII.

As waters from her sluices, flow'd  
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes :  
To earth her bended front she bow'd,  
And sent her wailings to the skies.

XXIV.

But when her anxious Lord return'd,  
Rais'd is her head ; her eyes are dry'd :  
She smiles, as *William* ne'er had mourn'd :  
She looks, as *Mary* ne'er had dy'd.

XXV.

That freedom, which all sorrows claim,  
She does for thy content resign :  
Her piety it self would blame,  
If her regrets should waken thine.

XXVI.

To cure thy woe, she shews thy fame ;  
Lest the great mourner should forget,  
That all the race, whence *Orange* came,  
Made virtue triumph over fate.

## XXVII.

*William* his country's cause could fight,  
 And with his blood her freedom seal :  
*Maurice* and *Henry* guard that right,  
 For which their pious parents fell.

## XXVIII.

How heroes rise, how patriots set,  
 Thy father's bloom and death may tell :  
 Excelling others these were great :  
 Thou, greater still, must these excell.

## XXIX.

The last fair instance thou must give,  
 Whence *Nassau's* virtue can be try'd ;  
 And shew the world, that thou can'st live  
 Intrepid, as thy consort dy'd.

## XXX.

Thy virtue, whose resistless force  
 No dire event could ever stay,  
 Must carry on it's destin'd course,  
 Tho' death and envy stop the way.

## XXXI.

For *Britain's* sake, for *Belgia's*, live :  
 Pierc'd by their grief, forget thy own :  
 New toils endure ; new conquests give ;  
 And bring them ease, tho' thou hast none.

## XXXII.

Vanquish again ; tho' she be gone,  
 Whose garland crown'd the Victor's hair :  
 And reign ; tho' she has left the throne,  
 Who made thy glory worth thy care.

## XXXIII.

Fair *Britain* never yet before  
 Breath'd to her king an useless pray'r :  
 Fond *Belgia* never did implore,  
 While *William* turn'd averse his ear.

## XXXIV.

But should the weeping hero now  
 Relentless to their wishes prove ;  
 Should he recall, with pleasing woe,  
 The object of his grief and love ;

XXXV.

Her face with thousand beauties blest,  
Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd,  
Her pow'r with boundless joy confest,  
Her person only not ador'd :

XXXVI.

Yet ought his sorrow to be checkt ;  
Yet ought his passions to abate :  
If the great mourner would reflect,  
Her glory in her death compleat.

XXXVII.

She was instructed to command,  
Great king, by long obeying thee :  
Her sceptre, guided by thy hand,  
Preserv'd the isles, and rul'd the sea.

XXXVIII.

But, oh ! 'twas little, that her life  
O'er earth and water bears thy fame :  
In death, 'twas worthy *William's* wife,  
Amidst the stars to fix his name.

XXXIX.

Beyond where matter moves, or place  
Receives it's forms, thy virtues rowl :  
From *Mary's* glory, angels trace  
The beauty of her part'ner's soul.

XL.

Wise fate, which does it's heav'n decree  
To heroes, when they yield their breath,  
Hastens thy triumph ; half of thee  
Is deify'd before thy death.

XLI.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,  
Unbounded thro' all worlds to go :  
While she great saint rejoices heav'n ;  
And thou sustain'st the orb below.



## I N

In Imitation of *ANACREON*

**L** Et 'em censure, what care I?  
 The herd of criticks I defie.  
 Let the wretches know I write,  
 Regardless of their grace, or spight.  
 No, no : the fair, the gay, the young  
 Govern the numbers of my song :  
 All that they approve is sweet :  
 And all is sense that they repeat.  
 Bid the warbling nine retire ;  
*Venus*, string thy servant's lyre :  
 Love shall be my endless theme :  
 Pleasure shall triumph o'er fame :  
 And when these maxims I decline,  
*Apollo*, may thy fate be mine :  
 May I grasp at empty praise ;  
 And lose the nymph, to gain the bays.

*An* O D E.

## I.

**T**He merchant, to secure his treasure,  
 Conveys it in a borrow'd name :  
*Euphelia* serves to grace my measure ;  
 But *Chloe* is my real flame.

## II.

My softest verse, my darling lyre,  
 Upon *Euphelia*'s toylet lay ;  
 When *Chloe* noted her desire,  
 That I should sing, that I should play.

III.

My lyre I tune, my voice I raise;  
But with my numbers mix my sighs:  
And whilst I sing *Euphelia's* praise,  
I fix my soul on *Chloe's* eyes.

IV.

Fair *Chloe* blush'd : *Euphelia* frown'd ;  
I sung and gaz'd : I play'd and trembl'd :  
And *Venus* to the *Loves* around  
Remark'd, how ill we all dissembl'd.



ODE,

## O D E,

Sur la Prise de *N A M U R*

Par les ARMES du ROY,

L' Année 1692.

Par Monsieur Boileau Despreaux.

## I.

**Q**uelle docte & sainte yvresse  
 Aujourd' huy me fait la loy ?  
 Chastes nymphes du Permesse,  
 N'est-ce pas vous que je voy ?  
 Accourez, troupe sçavante :  
 Des sons que ma lyre enfante ;  
 Ces arbres sont réjouis :  
 Marquez-en bien la cadence :  
 Et vous, vents, faites silence :  
 Je vais parler de Louis.

## II.

Dans ses chansons immortelles,  
 Comme un aigle audacieux,  
 Pindare étendant ses aîles,  
 Fuit loin des vulgaires yeux.  
 Mais, ô ma fidele lyre,  
 Si, dans l'ardeur qui m'inspire,  
 Tu peux suivre mes transports ;  
 Les chesnes de monts de Thrace  
 N'ont rien ouï, que n'efface  
 La douceur de tes accords.

## III.

Est-ce Apollon & Neptune  
 Qui sur ces rocs sorcilleux,

# An *English* BALLAD,

On the taking of *N A M U R*

By the KING of GREAT BRITAIN,

1695.

*Dulce est desipere in loco.*

## I.

SOME folks are drunk, yet do not know it :  
So might not *Bacchus* give you law ?  
Was it a muse, O lofty poet,  
Or virgin of *St. Cyr*, you saw ?  
Why all this fury ? what's the matter,  
That oaks must come from *Thrace* to dance ?  
Must stupid stocks be taught to flatter ?  
And is there no such wood in *France* ?  
Why must the winds all hold their tongue ?  
If they a little breath should raise ;  
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song ;  
Or puff'd away the monarch's praise ?

## II.

*Pindar*, that eagle, mounts the skies ;  
While virtue leads the noble way :  
Too like a vultur *Boileau* flies,  
Where sordid int'rest shows the prey.  
When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove :  
And *Boileau*, for eight hundred pieces,  
Makes *Louis* take the wall of *Jove*.

## III.

*Neptune* and *Sol* came from above,  
Shap'd like *Megrigny* and *Vanban* ;

They

*Ont, compagnons de fortune,  
Bâti ces murs orgueilleux ?  
De leur enceinte fameuse  
La Sambre unie à la Meuse,  
Dessend le fatal abord ;  
Et par cent bouches horribles  
L'airain sur ces monts terribles  
Vomit le fer, & la mort.*

## IV.

*Dix mille vaillans Alcides  
Les bordant de toutes parts,  
D'éclairs, aut loin homicides,  
Font petiller leurs remparts :  
Et dans son sein infidèle  
Par tout la terre y recele  
Un feu prêt à s'élancer,  
Qui soudain perçant son goufre,  
Ouvre un sepulchre de soufre  
A quiconque ose avancer.*

## V.

*Namur, devant tes murailles  
Jadis la Grece eût vingt ans,  
Sans fruit veu les funeraillles  
De ses plus fiers combattans.  
Quelle effroyable puissance  
Aujourd-huy pourtant s'avance  
Prête à foudroyer tes monts ?  
Quel bruit, quel feu l'environne ?  
C'est Jupiter en personne ;  
Ou c'est le vainqueur de Mons.*

## VI.

*N'en doute point, c'est luy-même.  
Tout brille en luy ; tout est roy.  
Dans Bruxelles Nassau blême  
Commence à trembler pour toy.  
En vain il voit le Batave,  
Desormais docile esclève,  
Rangé sous ses étendars :*



They arm'd these rocks ; then show'd old *Jove*  
 Of *Marli* wood, the wondrous plan.  
 Such walls, these three wise gods agreed,  
 By human force cou'd ne'er be shaken :  
 But you and I in *Homer* read  
 Of gods, as well as men, mistaken.  
*Sambre* and *Maese* their waves may join ;  
 But ne'er can *William's* force restrain :  
 He'll pass them both, who pass'd the *Boyn* :  
 Remember this, and arm the *Sein*.

IV.

Full fifteen thousand lusty fellows  
 With fire and sword the fort maintain :  
 Each was a *Hercules*, you tell us ;  
 Yet out they march'd like common men.  
 Cannons above, and mines below  
 Did death and tombs for foes contrive :  
 Yet matters have been order'd so,  
 That most of us are still alive.

V.

If *Namur* be compar'd to *Troy* ;  
 Then *Britain's* boys excell'd the *Greeks* :  
 Their seige did ten long years employ :  
 We've done our business in ten weeks.  
 What godhead does so fast advance,  
 With dreadful pow'r those hills to gain ?  
 'Tis little *Will*, the scourge of *France* ;  
 No godhead, but the first of men.  
 His mortal arm exerts the pow'r,  
 To keep ev'n *Mons's* victor under :  
 And that same *Jupiter* no more  
 Shall fright the world with impious thunder.

VI.

Our king thus trembles at *Namur*,  
 Whilst *Villeroy*, who ne'r afraid is,  
 To *Bruxelles* marches on secure,  
 To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies.  
 After this glorious expedition  
 One battle makes the marshal great ;  
 He must perform the king's commission :  
 Who knows but *Orange* may retreat?

*En vain au lion Belgique  
Il voit l'aigle Germanique  
Uni sous les leopards.*

## VII.

*Plein de la frayeur nouvelle,  
Dont ses sens sont agités,  
A son secours il appelle  
Les peuples le plus vantéz.  
Ceux-là viennent du rivage,  
Où s'enorgueillit le Tage  
De l'or, qui roule en ses eaux ;  
Ceux-ci des champs, où la neige  
Des marais de la Norvège  
Neuf mois couvre les roseaux.*

## VIII.

*Mais qui fait enfler la Sambre ?  
Sous les Jumeaux effrayéz,  
Des froids torrens de Decembre  
Les champs par tout sont noyéz.  
Cérès s'enfuit éplorée,  
De voir en proie à Boree  
Ses guerets d'epics chargéz,  
Et sous les urnes fangeuses  
Des Hyades orageuses  
Tous ses trésors submergéz.*

## IX.

*Déployez toutes vos rages,  
Princés, vents, peuples, frimats ;  
Ramassez tous vos nuages ;  
Rassemblez tous vos soldats.  
Malgré vous Namur en poudre  
S'en va tomber sous la foudre  
Qui domta Lille, Courtray,  
Gand la superbe espagnole,*

Saint

Kings are allow'd to feign the gout,  
Or be prevail'd with not to fight :  
And mighty *Louis* hop'd, no doubt,  
That *William* wou'd preserve that right.

VII.

From *Seyn* and *Loyre*, to *Rhone* and *Po*,  
See ev'ry mother's son appear :  
In such a case ne'er blame a foe  
If he betrays some little fear :  
He comes, the mighty *Vill'roy* comes ;  
Finds a small river in his way :  
So waves his colours, beats his drums ;  
And thinks it prudent there to stay.  
The *Gallic* troops breath blood and war :  
The marshal cares not to march faster ;  
Poor *Vill'roy* moves so slowly here,  
We fancy'd all, it was his master.

VIII.

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,  
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace ?  
No torrents swell the low *Mehayne* ?  
The world will say, he durst not pass.  
Why will no *Hyades* appear,  
Dear poet, on the banks of *Sambre* ?  
Just as they did that mighty year,  
When you turn'd *June* into *December*.  
The water-*Nymphs* are too unkind  
To *Vill'roy* ; are the land-nymphs so ?  
And fly they all, at once combin'd  
To shame a general, and a beau ?

IX.

Truth, justice, sense, religion, fame  
May joyn to finish *William's* story ;  
Nations set free may bless his name ;  
And *France* in secret own his glory,  
But *Ipres*, *Mastrich* and *Cambray*,  
*Besançon*, *Ghent*, *St. Omer*, *Lisle*,  
*Courtray* and *Dole*—ye criticks, say,  
How poor to this was *Pindar's* style ?  
With *eke's* and *also's* tack thy strain,  
Great bard ; and sing the deathless prince,

*Poems on several Occasions*

Saint Omer, Bezancon, Dole,  
Ypres, Mastricht, & Cambray.

## X.

*Mes présages s'accomplissent :  
Il commence à chanceler :  
Sous les coups qui retentissent  
Ses murs s'en vont s'écrouler.  
Mars en feu, qui les domine,  
Soufle à grand bruit leur ruine ;  
Et les Bombes dans les airs  
Allant chercher le tonnerre,  
Semblent tombant sur la Terre,  
Vouloir s'ouvrir les Enfers.*

## XI.

*'Accourez, Nassau, Baviere,  
De ces murs l'unique espoir :  
A couvert d'une riviere  
Venex : Vous pouvez tout voir.  
Considérez ces approches :  
Voyez grimper sur ces roches  
Ces Athletes belliqueux ;  
Et dans les eaux, dans la flame,  
Louis à tout donnant l'ame,  
Marcher, courir avecque eux.*

## XII.

*Contemplez dans la tempeste,  
Qui sort de ces boulevards,  
La plume qui sur sa teste  
Attire tous les regards.  
A cet astre redoutable  
Toujours un sort favorable  
S'attache dans les combats :  
Et toujours avec la gloire  
Mars amenant la victoire  
Vo'le, & le suit à grands pas.*

## XIII.

*Grands défenseurs de l'Espagne,  
Montrez-vous : il en est temps :  
Courage ; vers la Mehagne  
Voilà vos drapeaux flottans.*

Who lost *Namur* the same campaign,  
He bought *Dixmude*, and plunder'd *Deynse*.

X.

I'll hold ten pound, my dream is out :  
I'd tell it you, but for the rattle  
Of those confounded drums : no doubt  
Yon' bloody rogues intend a battle.  
Dear me ! a hundred thousand *French*,  
With terror fill the neighb'ring field ;  
While *William* carries on the trench,  
'Till both the town and castle yield.  
*Vill'roy* to *Boufflers* should advance,  
Says *Mars*, thro' cannons mouths in fire ;  
*Id est*, one marshal of *France*  
Tells t' other, he can come no nigher.

XI.

Regain the lines the shortest way,  
*Vill'roy* ; or to *Versailles* take post :  
For, having seen it, thou can'st say  
The steps, by which *Namur* was lost.  
The smoke and flame may vex thy sight :  
Look not once back : but, as thou goest,  
Quicken the squadrons in their flight ;  
And bid the d——I take the slowest.  
Think not what reason to produce,  
From *Louis* to conceal thy fear :  
He'll own the strength of thy excuse ;  
Tell him that *William* was but there.

XII.

Now let us look for *Louis*' feather,  
That us'd to shine so like a star :  
The generals could not get together,  
Wanting that influence, great in war.  
O poet ! thou hadst been discreeter,  
Hanging the monarch's hat so high ;  
If thou had'st dubb'd thy star, a meteor ;  
That did but blaze, and rove, and die.

XIII.

To animate the doubtful fight,  
*Namur* in vain expects that ray :



46 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*Jamais ses ondes craintives  
N'ont veü sur leurs foibles rives  
Tant de guerriers s'amasser.  
Courez donc : Qui vous retarde ?  
Tout l'univers vous regarde.  
N'osez-vous la traverser ?*

XIV.

*Loin de fermer le passage  
A vos nombreux bataillons,  
Luxembourg a du rivage  
Reculé ses pavillons.  
Quoy ? leur seul aspect vous glace ?  
Où sont ces chefs pleins d'audace,  
Jadis si prompts à marcher,  
Qui devoient de la Tamise,  
Et de la Drave soumise  
Jusqu' à Paris nous chercher ?*

XV.

*Cependant l'effroy redouble  
Sur les remparts de Namur.  
Son gouverneur, qui se trouble  
S'enfuit sous son dernier mur.  
Déjà jusques à ses portes  
Je voy monter nos cohortes,  
La flamme & le fer en main :  
Et sur les monceaux de piques,  
De corps morts, de rocs, de briques,  
S'ouvrir un large chemin.*

XVI.

*C'en est fait. Je viens d'entendre  
Sur ces rochers éperdus  
Battre un signal pour se rendre :  
Le feu cesse. Ils sont rendus.  
Depouillez vötre arrogance,  
Fiers ennemis de la France,  
Et de formais gracieux,  
Alles à Liege, à Bruxelles,  
Porter les humbles nouvelles  
De Namur pris à vos yeux.*

In vain *France* hopes, the sickly light  
Shou'd shine near *William's* fuller day:  
It knows *Versailles*, it's proper station;  
Nor cares for any foreign sphere:  
Where you see *Boileau's* constellation,  
Be sure no danger can be near.

XIV.

The *French* had gather'd all their force;  
And *William* met them in their way:  
Yet off they brush'd, both foot and horse.  
What has friend *Boileau* left to say?  
When his high muse is bent upon't  
To sing her king, that great commander,  
Or on the shores of *Hellespont*,  
Or in the valleys near *Scamander*;  
Wou'd it not spoil his noble task,  
If any foolish *Phrygian* there is  
Impertinent enough to ask,  
How far *Namur* may be from *Paris*?

XV.

Two stanza's more before we end,  
Of death, pikes, rocks, arms, bricks, and fire;  
Leave 'em behind you, honest friend;  
And with your country-men retire.  
Your ode is spoilt, *Namur* is freed;  
For *Dixmuyd* something yet is due;  
So good Count *Guiscard* may proceed;  
But *Boufflers*, Sir, one word with you.—

XVI.

'Tis done. In sight of these commanders,  
Who neither fight nor raise the siege;  
The foes of *France* march safe thro' *Flanders*;  
Divide to *Bruxelles* or to *Liege*.  
Send, *Fame*, this news to *Trianon*;  
That *Boufflers* may new honours gain:  
He the same play by land has shown,  
As *Tourville* did upon the main.  
Yet is the mar'shal made a peer:  
O *William*, may thy arms advance;  
That he may lose *Dinant* next year,  
And so be constable of *France*.

# Presented to the KING,

At his Arrival in *HOLLAND*, after the  
Discovery of the Conspiracy, 1696.

*Serus in cœlum redeas : diuque*

*Latus intersis populo Quirini :*

*Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum*

*Ocyor aura*

*Tollat*————

Hor. ad Augustum.

**Y**E careful angels, whom eternal fate  
Ordains, on earth and human acts to wait ;  
Who turn with secret pow'r this restless ball,  
And bid predestin'd empires rise and fall :  
Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,  
When first they merit, then ascend the throne :  
But tyrants dread ye, lest your just decree  
Transfer the pow'r, and set the people free :  
See rescu'd *Britain* at your altars bow :  
And hear her hymns your happy care avow :  
That still her axes and her rods support  
The judge's frown, and grace the awful court :  
That law with all her pompous terror stands,  
To wrest the dagger from the traitors hands ;  
And rigid justice reads the fatal word,  
Poises the ballance first, then draws the sword.

*Britain* her safety to your guidance owns,  
That she can sep'rate parricides from sons ;  
That, impious rage disarm'd, she lives and reigns,  
Her freedom kept by him, who broke her chains.

And thou, great minister, above the rest  
Of guardian spirits, be thou for ever blest :

Thou,

Thou, who of old wert sent to *Israel's* court,  
With secret aid great *David's* strong support;  
To mock the frantick rage of cruel *Saul*;  
And strike the uselefs jav'lin to the wall.  
Thy later care o'er *William's* temples held;  
On *Boyn's* propitious banks, the heav'nly shield;  
When pow'r divine did sov'reign right declare;  
And cannons mark'd, whom they were bid to spare.

Still, blessed angel, be thy care the same;  
Be *William's* life untouch'd, as is his fame:  
Let him own thine, as *Britain* owns his hand:  
Save thou the king, as he has sav'd the land.

We angels forms in pious monarchs view:  
We rev'rence *William*; for he acts like you;  
Like you, commission'd to chastise and bless,  
He must avenge the world, and give it peace.

Indulgent fate our potent pray'r receives;  
And still *Britannia* smiles, and *William* lives:  
The hero dear to earth, by heav'n below'd,  
By troubles must be vex'd, by dangers prov'd:  
His foes must aid to make his fame compleat,  
And fix his throne secure on their defeat.

So, tho' with sudden rage the tempest comes;  
Tho' the winds roar, and tho' the water foams;  
Imperial *Britain* on the sea looks down,  
And smiling sees her rebel subject frown:  
Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;  
The waves but whiten her triumphant shore:  
In vain they wou'd advance, in vain retreat:  
Broken they dash, and perish at her feet.

For *William* still new wonders shall be shown.  
The pow'rs that rescu'd shall preserve the throne.  
Safe on his darling *Britain's* joyful sea,  
Behold, the monarch plows his liquid way:  
His fleets in thunder thro' the world declare,  
Whose empire they obey, whose arms they bear.  
Bless'd by aspiring winds he finds the strand  
Blacken'd with crowds; he sees the nations stand  
Blessing his safety, proud of his command.

Thou, in various tongues he hears the captains dwell  
Of their great leader's praise: by turns they tell,

50 *Poems on several Occasions.*

And listen each with em'lous glory fir'd  
How *William* conquer'd, and how *France* retir'd;  
How *Belgia* freed the hero's arm confess'd,  
But trembl'd for the courage which she bless'd.

O *Louis*, from this great example know,  
To be at once a hero, and a foe:  
By sounding trumpets, hear, and ratl'ing drums,  
When *William* to the open vengeance comes:  
And see the soldier plead the monarch's right  
Heading his troops, and foremost in the fight.

Hence then, close ambush and perfidious war,  
Down to your native seats of night repair.  
And thou, *Bellona*, weep thy cruel pride  
Restrain'd, behind the victor's chariot ty'd  
In brazen knots, and everlasting chains.  
(So *Europe's* peace, so *William's* fate ordains:)  
While on the iv'ry chair, in happy state  
He sits, secure in innocence, and great  
In regal clemency; and views beneath  
Averted darts of rage, and pointless arms of death.

*To C H L O E Weeping.*

SEE, whilst thou weep'st, fair *Chloe*, see  
The world in sympathy with thee.  
The chearful birds no longer sing,  
Each drops his head, and hangs his wing.  
The clouds have bent their bosom lower,  
And shed their sorrows in a show'r.  
The brooks beyond their limits flow;  
And louder murmurs speak their woe:  
The nymphs and swains adopt thy cares:  
They heave thy sighs, and weep thy tears.  
Fantastick nymph! what grief should move  
Thy heart obdurate against love.  
Strange tears! whose pow'r can soften all,  
But that dear breast on which they fall.



# To Mr. HOWARD:

## An ODE.

### I.

Dear *Howard*, from the soft assaults of love,  
Poets and painters never are secure:  
Can I untouch'd the fair ones passions move?  
Or thou draw beauty, and not feel it's pow'r?

### II.

To great *Apelles*, when young *Ammon* brought  
The darling idol of his captive heart;  
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,  
To have her charms recorded by his art:

### III.

The am'rous master own'd her potent eyes;  
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew:  
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize;  
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew.

### IV.

While *Philip's* son, while *Venus's* son was near,  
What different tortures does his bosom feel?  
Great was the rival, and the god severe:  
Nor could he hide his flame, nor durst reveal.

### V.

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,  
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress;  
Gave his title to *Campaspe's* charms;  
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace.

### VI.

Thus the more beauteous *Chloe* sat to thee,  
Good *Howard*, em'lous of the *Grecian* art;  
Happy thou from *Cupid's* arrow free,  
And flames that pierc'd thy predecessor's heart.

## VII.

Had thy poor breast receiv'd an equal pain ;  
 Had I been vested with the monarch's pow'r ;  
 Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth, in vain ;  
 Nor from my bounty had'st thou found a cure.

## VIII.

Tho' to convince thee, that the friend did feel  
 A kind concern for thy ill-fated care,  
 I would have sooth'd the flame, I could not heal ;  
 Giv'n thee the world, tho' I with-held the fair.

## L O V E D I S A R M ' D.

**B**eneath a myrtle's verdant shade  
 As *Chloe* half asleep was laid,  
*Cupid* perch'd lightly on her breast,  
 And in that heav'n desir'd to rest :  
 Over her paps his wings he spread ;  
 Between he found a downy bed,  
 And nestl'd in his little head.

Still lay the god : the nymph surpriz'd,  
 Yet mistress of her self, devis'd  
 How she the vagrant might inthrall,  
 And captive him, who captives all.

Her boddice half way she unlac'd :  
 About his arms she sily cast  
 The silken bond, and held him fast.

The god awak'd ; and thrice in vain  
 He strove to break the cruel chain ;  
 And thrice in vain he shook his wing,  
 Incumber'd in the silken string.

Flutt'ring the god and weeping said,  
 Pity poor *Cupid*, generous maid,  
 Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,  
 And on thy bosom lost his way :  
 Who stray'd, alas ! but knew too well,  
 He never there must hope to dwell.

Set an unhappy pris'ner free,  
Who ne'er intended harm to thee.

To me pertains not, she replies,  
To know or care where *Cupid* flies;  
What are his haunts, or which his way;  
Where he would dwell, or whither stray:  
Yet will I never set thee free:

For harm was meant, and harm to me.

Vain fears that vex thy virgin heart!  
I'll give thee up my bow and dart:  
Untangle but this cruel chain,  
And freely let me fly again.

Agreed: secure my virgin heart:  
Instant give up thy bow and dart:  
The chain I'll in return untie;  
And freely thou again shalt fly.

Thus she the captive did deliver:  
The captive thus gave up his quiver.

The god disarm'd, e'er since that day  
Passes his life in harmless play;  
Flies round, or sits upon her breast;  
A little, flutt'ring, idle guest.

E'er since that day the beauteous maid  
Governs the world in *Cupid's* stead;  
Directs his arrow as she wills;  
Gives grief, or pleasure; spares, or kills.

## CHLOE Hunting.

BEhind her neck her comely tresses ty'd,  
Her iv'ry quiver graceful by her side,  
A hunting *Chloe* went: she lost her way,  
And thro' the woods uncertain chanc'd to stray.  
*Apollo* passing by beheld the maid;  
And, sister dear, bright *Cynthia* turn, he said:  
The hunted hind lyes close in yonder brake.  
Loud *Cupid* laugh'd, to see the god's mistake;  
And laughing cry'd, learn better, great divine,  
To know thy kindred, and to honour mine.

Rightly

54 *Poems on several Occasions.*

Rightly advis'd, far hence thy sister seek,  
 Or on *Meander's* bank, or *Latmus'* peak :  
 But in this nymph, my friend, my sister know :  
 She draws my arrows, and she bends my bow :  
 Fair *Thames* she haunts, and ev'ry neighb'ring grove  
 Sacred to soft recess, and gentle love.  
 Go, with thy *Cynthia*, hurl the pointed spear  
 At the rough boar ; or chace the flying deer :  
 I and my *Chloe* take a nobler aim :  
 At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game.

---

*CUPID and GANYMEDE*

**I**N heav'n, one holy-day, you read  
 In wise *Anacreon*, *Ganymede*  
 Drew heedless *Cupid* in to throw  
 A main, to pass an hour, or so.  
 The little *Trojan*, by the way,  
 By *Hermes* taught, play'd all the play.  
 The god unhappily engag'd,  
 By nature rash, by play enrag'd,  
 Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted ;  
 Lost ev'ry earthly thing he betted :  
 In ready money, all the store  
 Pick'd up long since from *Danae's* show'r :  
 A snuff-box, set with bleeding hearts,  
 Rubies, all pierc'd with diamond darts ;  
 His nine-pins, made of myrtle wood ;  
 (The tree in *Ida's* forest stood :)  
 His bowl pure gold, the very same  
 Which *Paris* gave the *Cyprian* dame ;  
 Two table-books in shagreen covers ;  
 Fill'd with good verse from real lovers ;  
 Merchandise rare ! a billet-doux,  
 It's matter passionate, yet true :  
 Heaps of hair-rings, and cypher'd seals ;  
 Rich trifles ; serious bagatelles.

What sad disorders play begets !  
Desp'rate and mad, at length he sets  
Those darts, whose points make gods adore  
His might, and deprecate his pow'r :  
Those darts, whence all our joy and pain  
Arise : those darts——come, seven's the main,  
Cries *Ganymede* : the usual trick :  
Seven, slur a six ; eleven : a nick.

Ill news goes fast : 'T was quickly known,  
That simple *Cupid* was undone.  
Swifter than lightning *Venus* flew :  
Too late she found the thing too true.  
Guess how the goddess greets her son :  
Come hither, Sirrah ; no, begon ;  
And, hark ye, is it so indeed ?  
A comrade you for *Ganymede* ?  
An imp as wicked, for his age,  
As any earthly lady's page ;  
A scandal and a scourge to *Troy* :  
A prince's son ? a black-guard boy :  
A sharper, that with box and dice  
Draws in young deities to vice.  
All heav'n is by the ears together,  
Since first that little rogue came hither :  
*Juno* her self has had no peace :  
And truly I've been favour'd less :  
For *Jove*, as *Fame* reports, (but *Fame*  
Says things not fit for me to name)  
Has acted ill for such a god,  
And taken ways extreamly odd.

And thou, unhappy child, she said  
(Her anger by her grief allay'd)  
Unhappy child, who thus hast lost  
All the estate we e'er could boast ;  
Whither, O whither wilt thou run,  
Thy name despis'd, thy weakness known ?  
Nor shall thy shrine on earth be crown'd :  
Nor shall thy pow'r in heav'n be own'd ;  
When thou, nor man, nor God canst wound.



## 56 Poems on several Occasions.

Obedient *Cupid* kneeling cry'd,  
Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide :  
*Gany's* a cheat, and I'm a bubble :  
Yet why this great excess of trouble ?  
The dice were false : the darts are gone :  
Yet how are you or I undone ?

The loss of these I can supply  
With keener shafts from *Chloe's* eye :  
Fear not, we e'er can be disgrac'd,  
While that bright magazine shall last :  
Your crowded altars still shall smoke ;  
And man your friendly aid invoke :  
*Jove* shall again revere your pow'r,  
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r.

### C U P I D *Mistaken.*

#### I.

**A**S after noon one summer's day,  
*Venus* stood bathing in a river ;  
*Cupid* a-shooting went that way,  
New strung his bow, new fill'd his quiver.

#### II.

With skill he chose his sharpest dart ;  
With all his might his bow he drew :  
Swift to his beauteous parent's heart :  
The too well guided arrow flew.

#### III.

I faint ! I die ! the goddess cry'd :  
O cruel, could'st thou find none other  
To wreck thy spleen on ? Parricide !  
Like *Nero*, thou hast slain thy mother.

#### IV.

Poor *Cupid* sobbing, scarce could speak ;  
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye :  
Alas ! how easie my mistake ?  
I took you for your likeness, *Chloe*.

V E N U S Mistaken.

I.

W H E N *Chloe's* picture was to *Venus* shown ;  
 Surpriz'd, the goddess took it for her own.  
 And what, said she, does this bold painter mean ?  
 When was I bathing thus, and naked seen ?

II.

Pleas'd *Cupid* heard, and check'd his mother's pride :  
 And who's blind now, mamma ? the urchin cry'd.  
 'Tis *Chloe's* eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast :  
 Friend *Howard's* genius fancy'd all the rest.

A S O N G.

I F wine and musick have the pow'r,  
 To ease the sickness of the soul ;  
 Let *Phæbus* ev'ry string explore ;  
 And *Bacchus* fill the sprightly bowl.  
 Let them their friendly aid imploy,  
 To make my *Chloe's* absence light ;  
 And seek for pleasure, to destroy  
 The sorrows of this live-long night.  
 But, she to-morrow will return :  
*Venus* be thou to-morrow great ;  
 Thy myrtles strow, thy odours burn ;  
 And meet thy fav'rite nymph in state.  
 Kind goddess, to no other pow'rs  
 Let us to-morrow's blessing own :  
 Thy darling *Loves* shall guide the hours ;  
 And all the day be thine alone.

P A L L A S.

## PALLAS and VENUS

## AN EPIGRAM.

**T**He Trojan swain had judg'd the great dispute ;  
 And beauty's pow'r obtain'd the golden fruit ;  
 When *Venus* loose in all her naked charms,  
 Met *Jove's* great daughter clad in shining arms.  
 The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid  
 From head to foot, and tauntingly she said.

Yield, sister ; rival, yield : naked, you see,  
 I vanquish ; guess, how potent I should be ;  
 If to the field I came in armour drest ;  
 Dreadful, like thine, my shield, and terrible my crest.

The warrior goddess, with disdain, reply'd ;  
 Thy folly, child, is equal to thy pride :  
 Let a brave enemy for once advise,  
 And *Venus* (if 'tis possible) be wise.  
 Thou to be strong must put off ev'ry drest :  
 Thy only armour is thy nakedness :  
 And more than once, or thou art much bely'd,  
 By *Mars* himself, that armour has been try'd.

*To a young Gentleman in Love.*

## A T A L E.

**F**rom publick noise and factious strife  
 From all the busie ills of life,  
 Take me, my *Celia*, to thy breast ;  
 And lull my wearied soul to rest.  
 For ever, in this humble cell,  
 Let thee and I, my fair one dwell ;  
 None enter else, but *Jove*—and he  
 Shall bar the door, and keep the key.

To painted roofs and shining spires,  
 (Uneasie seats of high desires)  
 Let the unthinking many croud,  
 That dare be covetous and proud :  
 In golden bondage let them wait,  
 And barter happiness for state :  
 But oh ! my *Celia*, when thy twain  
 Desires to see a court again ;  
 May heav'n around this destin'd head  
 The choicest of its curses shed.

To sum up all the rage of fate  
 In the two things I dread and hate ;  
 May'st thou be false, and I be great.

Thus on his *Celia*'s panting breast,  
 Fond *Celadon* his soul exprest ;  
 While with delight the lov'ly maid  
 Receiv'd the vows, she thus repaid.

Hope of my age, joy of my youth,  
 Blest miracle of love and truth !  
 All that cou'd e'er be counted mine,  
 My love and life, long since are thine :

A real joy I never knew ;  
 'Till I believ'd thy passion true :  
 A real grief I ne'er can find ;  
 'Till thou prov'st perjur'd or unkind.  
 Contempt, and poverty, and care,  
 All we abhor, and all we fear,  
 Blest with thy presence, I can bear.

Thro' waters, and thro' flames I'll go,  
 Suffer and solace of thy woe :  
 Trace me some yet unheard-of way,  
 That I thy ardour may repay ;  
 And make my constant passion known,  
 By more than woman yet has done.

Had I a wish that did not bear  
 The stamp and image of my dear ;  
 I'd pierce my heart thro' ev'ry vein,  
 And die to let it out again.

No : *Venus* shall my witness be,  
 (if *Venus* ever lov'd like me)

That

60 *Poems on several Occasions.*

That for one hour I wou'd not quit  
My shepherd's arms, and this retreat,  
To be the *Persian* monarch's bride,  
Part'ner of all his pow'r and pride ;  
Or rule in regal state above,  
Mother of gods, and wife of *Jove*.

*Oh happy these of human race !*  
But soon, alas ! our pleasures pass.  
He thank'd her on his bended knee ;  
Then drank a quart of milk and tea :  
And leaving her ador'd embrace,  
Hasten'd to court, to beg a place.  
While she, his absence to bemoan,  
The very moment he was gone,  
Call'd *Thyrsis* from beneath the bed,  
Where all this time he had been hid.

M O R A L.

**W**Hile men have these ambitious fancies ;  
And wanton wenches read romances ;  
Our sex will——what ? out with it. lye ;  
And their's in equal strains reply.  
The moral of the tale I sing,  
(A posy for a wedding ring)  
In this short verse will be confin'd :  
Love is a jest and vows are wind.

---

An *ENGLISH* PADLOCK.

**M**Is *Danaë*, When fair and young,  
(As *Horace* has divinely sung)  
Cou'd not be kept from *Jove*'s embrace  
By doors of steel, and walls of brass.  
The reason of the thing is clear ;  
Wou'd *Jove* the naked truth averr :



Cupid was with him of the party ;  
 And show'd himself sincere and hearty :  
 Nor give that whipster but his errand,  
 He takes my lord chief-justice' warrant ;  
 Dauntless as death away he walks ;  
 Breaks the doors open, snaps the locks ;  
 Searches the parlour, chamber, study ;  
 Nor stops, 'till he has *Culprit's* body.

Since this has been authentick truth,  
 My age deliver'd down to youth ;  
 Tell us, mistaken husband, tell us,  
 Why so mysterious, why so jealous ?  
 Does the restraint, the bolt, the bar  
 Make us less curious, her less fair ?  
 The spy, which does this treasure keep,  
 Does she ne'er say her pray'rs, nor sleep ?  
 Does she to no excess incline ?  
 Does she fly musick, mirth, and wine ?  
 Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r,  
 To purchase one unguarded hour ?

Your care does further yet extend :  
 That spy is guarded by your friend. —  
 But has this friend nor eye, nor heart ?  
 May he not feel the cruel dart,  
 Which, soon or late, all mortals feel ?  
 May he not, with too tender zeal,  
 Give the fair pris'ner cause to see,  
 How much she wishes, she were free ?  
 May he not craftily infer  
 The rules of friendship too severe,  
 Which chain him to a hated trust ;  
 Which make him wretched, to be just ?  
 And may not she, this darling she,

Youthful and healthy, flesh and blood,  
 Lie with him, ill-us'd by thee,

Allow this logic to be good ?  
 Sir, will your questions never end ?  
 Trust to neither spy nor friend.

Short, I keep her from the sight  
 Ev'ry human face. — she'll write. —

From

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From pen and paper she's debarr'd.——

Has she a bodkin and a card ?

She'll prick her mind.——she will, you say ;

But how shall she that mind convey ?

I keep her in one room: I lock it ;

The key (look here) is in this pocket.

The key-hole, is that left ? most certain.

She'll thrust her letter thro'——*sir Martin.*

Dear angry friend, what must be done ?

Is there no way ?——there is but one.

Send her abroad ; and let her see,

That all this mingled mass, which she

Being forbidden longs to know,

Is a dull farce, and empty show,

Powder, and pocket-glass, and beau ;

A staple of romance and lies,

False tears, and real perjuries :

Where sighs and looks are bought and sold ;

And love is made but to be told :

Where the fat bawd and lavish heir

The spoils of ruin'd beauty share ;

And youth seduc'd from friends and fame,

Must give up age to want and shame.

Let her behold the frantick scene,

The women wretched, false the men :

And when, these certain ills to shun,

She would to thy embraces run :

Receive her with extended arms :

Seem more delighted with her charms :

Wait on her to the park and play :

Put on good humour; make her gay :

Be to her virtues very kind :

Be to her faults a little blind :

Let all her ways be unconfin'd :

And clap your *Padlock*——on her mind.

HANS

## HANS CARVEL.

H *Ans Carvel*, impotent and old,  
 Married a lass of *London* mould :  
 Handsome enough ; extremely gay :  
 Lov'd musick, company and play :  
 High flights she had, and wit at will :  
 And so her tongue lay seldom still :  
 For in all visits who but she,  
 To argue, or to repartée.  
 She made it plain, that human passion  
 Was order'd by predestination ;  
 That, if weak women Went astray,  
 Their stars were more in fault than they :  
 Whole tragedies she had by heart ;  
 Enter'd into *Roxana's* part :  
 To triumph in her rival's blood,  
 The action certainly was good.  
 How like a vine young *Ammon* curl'd ?  
 Oh that dear conqu'ror of the world !  
 He pity'd *Betterton* in age,  
 That ridicul'd the god-like rage.  
 The first of all the town, was told,  
 Where newest *India* things were sold :  
 So in a morning, without boddice,  
 Hept sometimes out to Mrs. *Thody's* ;  
 To cheapen tea, to buy a Screen : -  
 What else cou'd so much virtue mean ?  
 Or to prevent the least reproach,  
 Her maid went with her, in the coach.  
 But when no very great affair  
 Excited her peculiar care,  
 She without fail was wak'd at ten ;  
 Drank chocolate ; then slept again :  
 Twelve she rose, with much ado  
 Her cloaths were huddl'd on by two :

Then

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Then, does my lady dine at home ?  
 Yes sure ;——But is the colonel come ?  
 Next, how to spend the afternoon,  
 And not come home again too soon ;  
 The change, the city, or the play,  
 As each was proper for the day ;  
 A turn, in summer, to *Hyde-Park*,  
 When it grew tolerably dark.

Wife's pleasure causes husband's pain ;  
 Strange fancies come in *Hans's* brain :  
 He thought of what he did not name ;  
 And wou'd reform, but durst not blame.  
 At first he therefore preach'd his wife  
 The comforts of a pious life :  
 Told her, how transient beauty was ;  
 That all must die, and flesh was grass :  
 He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces ;  
 And doubled down the useful places.  
 But still the weight of worldly care  
 Allow'd her little time for pray'r :  
 And *Cleopatra* was read o'er ;  
 Whilst *Scot*, and *Wake*, and twenty more,  
 That teach one to deny ones self,  
 Stood unmolested on the shelf.  
 An untouch'd bible grac'd her toiler :  
 No fear that thumb of her's should spoil it.  
 In short, the trade was still the same :  
 The dame went out, the colonel came.

What's to be done ? poor *Carvel* cry'd :  
 Another batt'ry must be try'd :  
 What if to spells I had recourse ?  
 'Tis but to hinder something worse.  
 The end must justify the means :  
 He only sins, who ill intends :  
 Since therefore 'tis to combat evil ;  
 'Tis lawful to employ the devil.

Forthwith the devil did appear  
 (For name him and he's always near)

Not in the shape in which he plies  
At miss's elbow when she lies ;  
Or stands before the nurs'ry doors,  
To take the naughty boy that roars :  
But without sawcer eye or claw,  
Like a grave barrister at law.

*Hans Carvel*, lay aside your grief,  
The devil says, I bring relief :  
Relief! says *Hans* : pray let me crave  
Your name, Sir. — *Satan*. — Sir, your slave :  
I did not look upon your feet :

You'll pardon me : — ay, now I see't :  
And pray, Sir, when came you from hell ?  
Our friends there, did you leave them well ?  
All well : but pr'ythee, honest *Hans*,  
(Says *Satan*) leave your complaisance :

The truth is this : I cannot stay  
Flaring in sun-shine all the day :  
For, *entre nous*, we hellish sprites,  
Love more the fresco of the nights ;  
And oft'ner our receipts convey  
In dreams, than any other way.

Tell you therefore as a friend,  
Per morning dawns, your fears shall end :

Go then this ev'ning, master *Carvel*,  
Lay down your fowls, and broach your barrel ;  
Let friends and wine dissolve your care ;  
Whilst I the great receipt prepare :  
To night I'll bring it, by my faith ;  
Believe, for once, what *Satan* saith.

Away went *Hans*, glad not a little ;

He pay'd the devil to a tittle ;

He wived friends some half a dozen,

He colonel, and my lady's cousin.

The meat was serv'd ; the bowls were crown'd ;

atches were sung ; and healths went round :

*Carbadoes* waters for the close ;

Still *Hans* had fairly got his dose :

The colonel toasted to the best :

No dame mov'd off to be undrest :



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The chimes went twelve : the guests withdrew :  
 But when, or how, *Hans* hardly knew.  
 Some modern anecdotes aver,  
 He nodded in his elbow chair ;  
 From thence was carry'd off to bed ;  
*John* held his heels, and *Nan* his head.  
 My lady was disturb'd : new sorrow !  
 Which *Hans* must answer for to-morrow.

In bed then view this happy pair ;  
 And think how *Hymen* triumph'd there.  
*Hans*, fast asleep, as soon as laid ;  
 The duty of the night unpaid :  
 The waking dame, with thoughts oppress'd,  
 That made her hate both him and rest :  
 By such a husband, such a wife !  
 'Twas *Acme's* and *Septimius's* life.  
 The lady sigh'd : the lover snor'd :  
 The punctual devil kept his word :  
 Appear'd to honest *Hans* again ;  
 But not at all by madam seen :  
 And giving him a magick ring,  
 Fit for the finger of a king ;  
 Dear *Hans*, said he, this jewel take,  
 And wear it long for *Satan's* sake :  
 'Twill do your business to a hair :  
 For long as you this ring shall wear,  
 As sure as I look over *Lincoln*,  
 That ne'er shall happen which you think on.

*Hans* took the ring with joy extream ;  
 (All this was only in a dream)  
 And thrusting it beyond his joint,  
 'Tis done, he cry'd : I've gain'd my point. —  
 What point, said she, you ugly beast ?  
 You neither give me joy, nor rest :  
 'Tis done. — What's done, you drunken bear ?  
 You've thrust your finger G---d knows where.

## A Dutch Proverb.

Fire, water, woman, are man's ruin ;  
 Says wise professor *Vander Brün*.  
 By flames a house I hir'd was lost  
 Last year : and I must pay the cost.  
 This spring the rains o'erflow'd my ground :  
 And my best *Flanders* mare was drown'd.  
 A slave I am to *Clara's* eyes :  
 The Gipsy knows her pow'r, and flies.  
 Fire, water, woman, are my ruin :  
 And great thy wisdom, *Vander Brün*.

## PAULO PURGANTI

And his W I F E :

An honest, but a Simple pair.

*Est enim quiddam, idque intelligitur in omni Virtute, quod deceat : quod cogitatione magis à Virtute potest quàm re separari.*

Cic. de Officiis. Lib. 1.

Beyond the fix'd and settl'd rules  
 Of vice and virtue in the schools,  
 Beyond the letter of the law,  
 Which keeps our men and maids in awe ;  
 The better sort shou'd set before 'em  
 A grace, a manner, a decorum ;  
 Something that gives their acts a light ;  
 Makes 'em not only just, but bright ;

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And sets 'em in that open fame,  
Which witty malice cannot blame.

For 'tis in life, as 'tis in painting :  
Much may be right, yet much be wanting :  
From lines drawn true, our eye may trace  
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face :  
May justly own the picture wrought  
Exact to rule, exempt from fault :  
Yet, if the colouring be not there,  
The *Titian* stroke, the *Guido* air ;  
To nicest judgment show the piece,  
At best 'twill only not displease :  
It would not gain on *Fersey's* eye:  
*Bradford* would frown, and set it by.

Thus in the picture of our mind,  
The action may be well design'd ;  
Guided by law, and bound by duty ;  
Yet want this *Je ne sçai quoy* of beauty :  
And tho' it's error may be such,  
As *Knags* and *Burgefs* cannot hit ;  
It yet may feel the nicer touch  
Of *Wicherly's* or *Congreve's* wit.

What is this talk ? replies a friend :  
And where will this dry moral end ?  
The truth of what you here lay down  
By some example should be shown. —  
With all my heart, — for once ; — read on.  
An honest, but a simple pair,  
(And twenty other I forbear)  
May serve to make this *Thesis* clear.

A doctor of great skill and fame,  
*Paulo Purganti* was his name,  
Had a good, comely, virtuous wife ;  
No woman led a better life :  
She to intrigues was ev'n hard-hearted :  
She chuckl'd when a bawd was carried :  
And thought the nation ne'er wou'd thrive,  
'Till all the whores were burnt alive.

On marry'd men, that dare be bad,  
She thought no mercy shou'd be had ;  
They should be hang'd, or starv'd, or flead,  
Or serv'd like *Romish* priests in *Swede*. —

In short; all lewdness she defy'd :  
And stiff was her parochial pride.

Yet, in an honest way, the dame  
Was a great lover of that same ;  
And could from scripture take her cure,  
That husbands should give wives their due.

Her prudence did so justly steer  
Between the gay and the severe,  
That, if in some regards she chose  
To curb poor *Paulo* in too close ;  
In others she relax'd again,  
And govern'd with a looser rein.

Thus, tho' she strictly did confine  
The doctor from excess of wine ;  
With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli,  
She let him almost burst his belly :  
Thus drying coffee was deny'd ;  
But chocolate that loss supply'd :  
And for tobacco, (who could bear it ?)  
Filthy concomitant of claret !  
(Blest revolution !) one might see  
Eringo roots, and bohé tea.

She often set the doctor's band,  
And strok'd his beard, and squeez'd his hand :  
Kindly complain'd, that after-noon  
He went to pore on books too soon :  
She held it wholesomer by much  
To rest a little on the couch :——  
About his waste in bed a-nights  
She clung so close——for fear of sprites.

The doctor understood the call ;  
But had not always wherewithal.  
The lion's skin too short, you know,  
(As *Plutarch's* morals finely show)  
Was lengthen'd by the fox's tail :  
And art supplies, where strength may fail.

Unwilling then in arms to meet  
The enemy, he could not beat ;  
He strove to lengthen the campaign,  
And save his forces by chicane,

*Fabius,*

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*Fabius*, the Roman chief, who thus  
By fair retreat grew *Maximus*,  
Shows us, that all, that warrior can do  
With force inferior, is *cunctando*.

One day then, as the foe drew near,  
With love, and joy, and life, and dear;  
Our don, who knew this tittle-tattle  
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle;  
Thought it extremely *à propos*,  
To ward against the coming blow:  
To ward, but how? ay, there's the question:  
Fierce the assault; unarm'd the bastion.

The doctor feign'd a strange surprise:  
He felt her pulse, he view'd her eyes:  
That beat too fast, these rowl'd too quick:  
She was, he said, or would be sick:  
He judg'd it absolutely good,  
That she should purge and cleanse her blood.  
*Spaw* waters for that end were got:  
If they past easily or not,  
What matters it? the lady's fever  
Continu'd violent as ever.

For a distemper of this kind,  
(*Blackmore* and *Hans* are of my mind)  
If once it youthful blood infects,  
And chiefly of the female Sex;  
Is scarce remov'd by pill or potion;  
What-e'er might be our Doctor's notion.

One luckless night then, as in bed  
The doctor and the dame were laid;  
Again this cruel fever came,  
High pulse, short breath, and blood in flame.  
What measures shall poor *Paulo* keep  
With madam, in this piteous taking?  
She, like *Macbeth*, has murder'd sleep;  
And won't allow him rest, tho' waking.  
Sad state of matters! when we dare  
Nor ask for peace, nor offer war:  
Nor *Livy* nor *Comines* have shown,  
What in this juncture may be done.



Poems on several Occasions.

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Grotius might own, that Paulo's case is  
Harder, than any which he places  
Amongst his *Belli* and his *Pacis*.

He strove, alas ! but strove in vain,  
By dint of logic to maintain,  
That all the sex was born to grieve,  
Down to her ladyship from *Eve*.  
He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience ;  
Back'd his opinion with quotations,  
Divines, and moralists ; and run ye on  
Quite thro' from *Seneca* to *Bunyan*.  
As much in vain he bid her try  
To fold her arms, to close her eye ;  
Telling her, rest would do her good,  
If any thing in nature cou'd :  
So held the *Greeks* quite down from *Galen*,  
Masters and princes of the calling :  
So all our modern friends maintain,  
(Tho' no great *Greeks*) in *Warwick-lane*.

Reduce, my muse, the wand'ring long :  
A tale should never be too long.

The more he talk'd, the more she burn'd,  
And sigh'd, and tost, and groan'd, and turn'd :  
At last, I wish, said she, my dear——  
(And whisper'd something in his ear.)

You wish ! wish on, the doctor cries :  
Lord ! when will womankind be wise ?  
What, in your waters ? are you mad ?  
Why poison is not half so bad.  
I'll do it——but I give you warning :  
You'll die before to-morrow morning.——

'Tis kind, my dear, what you advise ;  
The lady with a sigh replies :  
But life, you know, at best is pain :  
And death is what we should disdain.  
So do it therefore, and adieu :  
For I will die, for love of you :——  
Let wanton wives by death be scar'd :  
But to my comfort, I'm prepar'd.

The

## The L A D L E.

The sceptics thinking 'twas long ago,  
 Since gods came down *incognito*,  
 To see who were their friends or foes,  
 And how our actions fell or rose :  
 That, since they gave things their beginning ;  
 And set this whirligig a spinning ;  
 Supine they in their Heav'n remain,  
 Exempt from passion, and from pain :  
 And frankly leave us human elves,  
 To cut and fluffle for our selves :  
 To stand, or walk, to rise, or tumble,  
 As matter, and as motion jumble.

The poets now, and painters hold  
 This *Thesis* both absurd and bold :  
 And your good -natur'd gods, they say,  
 Descend some twice or thrice a-day :  
 Else all these things we toil so hard in,  
 Would not avail one single farthing,  
 For when the hero we rehearse,  
 To grace his actions, and our verse ;  
 'Tis not by dint of human thought,  
 That to his *Latium* he is brought :  
*Iris* descends, by fate's commands,  
 To guide his steps through foreign lands :  
 And *Amphitrite* clears his way  
 From rocks and quick-sands in the sea.

And if you see him in a sketch ;  
 (Tho' drawn by *Paulo* or *Carache*)  
 He shows not half his force and strength,  
 Strutting in armour, and at length ;  
 That he may make his proper figure,  
 The piece must yet be four yards bigger :  
 The *Nymphs* conduct him to the field :  
 One holds his sword and one his shield :

Mars standing by asserts his quarrel :  
And Fame flies after with a laurel.

These points, I say, of speculation ;  
(As 'twere to save or sink the nation)  
Men idly learned will dispute,  
Assert, object, confirm, refute :  
Each mighty angry, mighty right,  
With equal arms sustains the fight,  
Till now no umpire can agree 'em :  
So both draw off, and sing *Te Deum*.

Is it in *Æquilibrio*,  
If deities descend or no ?  
Then let th' affirmative prevail,  
As requisite to form my tale :  
For by all parties 'tis confest,  
That those opinions are the best,  
Which, in their nature most conduce  
To present ends, and private use.

Two gods came therefore, from above,  
One *Mercury*, the other, *Jove* :  
The humour was (it seems) to know,  
If all the favours they bestow,  
Could from our own perverseness ease us ;  
And if our wish enjoy'd wou'd please us.

Discouraging largely on this theme,  
O'er hills and dales their godships came ;  
'Till well nigh tir'd at almost night,  
They thought it proper to alight.

Note here, that it as true as odd is,  
That in disguise, a god, or goddess  
Exerts no supernat'ral powers ;  
But acts on maxims much like ours.

They spy'd at last a country farm,  
Where all was snug, and clean, and warm ;  
For woods before, and hills behind  
Secur'd it both from rain and wind :  
Large oxen in the fields were lowing :  
Good grain was sow'd : good fruit was growing :  
Of last year's corn in barns great store ;  
Fat turkeys gobbling at the door ;

And

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And wealth (in short) with peace consented,  
That people here should live contented :  
But did they in effect do so ?

Have patience, friend ; and thou shalt know.

The honest farmer, and his wife,  
To years declin'd from prime of life,  
Had struggl'd with the marriage noose ;  
As almost ev'ry couple does :  
Sometimes, my plague! sometimes, my darling!  
Kissing to day, to-morrow snarling :  
Jointly submitting to endure  
That evil, which admits no cure.

Our gods the outward gate unbarr'd :  
Our farmer met 'em in the yard ;  
Thought they were folks that lost their way ;  
And ask'd them civilly to stay :  
Told them, for supper, or for bed  
They might go on, and be worse sped. —

So said, so done : the gods consent :  
All three into the parlour went :  
They compliment : they sit : they chat :  
Fight o'er the wars ; reform the state :  
A thousand knotty points they clear ;  
'Till supper and my wife appear.

*Jove* made his leg, and kiss'd the dame :  
Obsequious *Hermes* did the same.  
*Jove* kiss'd the farmer's wife, you say.  
He did — but in an honest way :  
Oh ! not with half that warmth and life,  
With which he kiss'd *Amphitryon's* wife. —

Well then, things handsomly were serv'd :  
My mistress for the strangers carv'd,  
How strong the beer, how good the mear,  
How loud they laught, how much they eat ;  
In epic sumptuous would appear ;  
Yet shall be pass'd in silence here :  
For I should grieve to have it said,  
That by a fine description led,  
I made my episode too long ;  
Or tir'd my friend to grace my song.

The grace-cup serv'd, the cloth away,  
*Jove* thought it time to show his play :  
 Landlord and landlady, he cry'd,  
 Folly and jesting laid aside,  
 That ye thus hospitably live,  
 And strangers with good-chear receive,  
 Is mighty grateful to your betters,  
 And makes ev'n gods themselves your debtors.  
 To give this *Theſis* plainer proof,  
 You have to night beneath your roof  
 A pair of gods : —— (nay, never wonder)  
 This youth can fly, and I can thunder.  
 I'm *Jupiter*, and he *Mercurius*,  
 My page, my son indeed, but spurious.  
 Form then three wishes, you and madam,  
 And sure, as you already had 'em,  
 The things desir'd, in half an hour  
 Shall all be here, and in your pow'r.

Thank ye, great gods, the woman says :  
 Oh ! may your altars ever blaze.

A ladle for our silver dish  
 Is what I want, is what I wish. ——  
 A ladle ! cries the man, a ladle !  
 'Odzooks, *Corisca*, you have pray'd ill :  
 What shou'd be great, you turn to farce,  
 I wish the ladle in your a——.

With equal grief, and shame, my muse  
 The sequel of the tale pursues :  
 The ladle fell into the room,  
 And stuck in old *Corisca*'s bum.  
 Our couple weep two wishes past,  
 And kindly joyn to form the last,  
 To ease the woman's awkward pain,  
 And get the ladle out again.

M O R A L.

His commoner has worth and parts,  
 Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts.

His



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His head akes for a coronet ;  
 And who is blest'd, that is not great ?  
 Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n  
 To this well-lotted peer has giv'n :  
 What then ? he must have rule and sway :  
 And all is wrong, 'till he's in play.  
 The miser must make up his plumb ;  
 And dares not touch the hoarded sum :  
 The sickly dotard wants a wife,  
 To draw off his last dregs of life.

Against our peace we arm our will :  
 Amidst our plenty, *Something* still  
 For horses, houses, pictures, planting,  
 To thee, to me, to him is wanting.  
 That cruel *Something* unpossess'd  
 Corrodes, and leuens all the rest.  
 That *Something*, if we could obtain,  
 Would soon create a future pain :  
 And to the coffin, from the cradle,  
 'Tis all a *Wish*, and all a *Ladle*.

Written in *Mezeray's* HISTORY of  
 F R A N C E.

I.

What-e'er thy countrymen have done,  
 By law and wit, by sword and gun,  
 In thee is faithfully recited :  
 And all the living world, that view  
 Thy work, give thee the praises due,  
 At once instructed, and delighted.

II.

Yet for the fame of all these deeds,  
 What beggar in the *Invalides*,  
 With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,  
 Wish'd ever decently to die,  
 To have been either *Mezeray*,  
 Or any monarch he has written ?

III.

It's strange, dear author, yet it true is,  
That down from *Pharamond* to *Louis*  
All covet life, yet call it pain :  
All feel the ill, yet shun the cure :  
Can sense this paradox endure ?  
Resolve me, *Cambray*, or *Fontaine*.

IV.

The man in graver tragic known,  
(Tho' his best part long since was done)  
Still on the stage desires to tarry :  
And he who play'd the *Harlequin*,  
After the jest still loads the scene,  
Unwilling to retire, tho' weary.

---

Written in the B O O K called  
*Nouveaux Interêts des Princes de  
l'Europe.*

of **B** Lest be the princes, who have fought  
For pompous names, or wide dominion ;  
Since by their error we are taught,  
That happiness is but opinion.

---

*ADRIANI MORIENTIS*

*Ad Animam suam.*

**A** Nimula, vagula, blandula,  
Hospes, comesque corporis,  
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,  
Illidula, rigida, nudula ?  
At, ut soles dabis joca.

By

---

By Monsieur *Fontenelle*.

**M** *A petite ame, ma mignonne,  
 Tu t'en vas donc, ma fille, & dieu sçache où tu vas :  
 Tu pars seulette, nuë & tremblotante, hélas !  
 Que deviendra ton humeur folichonne ?  
 Que deviendront tant de jolis ebats ?*

---

*IMITATED.*

**P**oor little, pretty, flutt'ring thing,  
 Must we no longer live together ?  
 And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,  
 To take thy flight thou know'st not whither ?  
 Thy humourous vein, thy pleasing folly  
 Lyes all neglected, all forgot ;  
 And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,  
 Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what.

---

To Dr. *SHERLOCK*,  
*On his practical Discourse concerning DEATH.*

**F**orgive the muse, who in unhallow'd strains  
 The saint one moment from his God detains :  
 For sure, whate'er you do, where-e'er you are,  
 'Tis all but one good work, one constant pray'r :  
 Forgive her ; and intreat that God, to whom  
 Thy favour'd vows with kind acceptance come,  
 To raise her notes to that sublime degree,  
 Which suits a song of piety and thee.

Wondrous good man ! whose labours may repel  
The force of sin, may stop the rage of hell :  
Thou, like the *Baptist*, from thy God wast sent  
The crying voice, to bid the world repent.

Thee youth shall study ; and no more engage  
Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age ;  
No more, with fruitless care and cheated strife,  
Chace fleeting pleasure thro' this maze of life ;  
Finding the wretched *All* they here can have,  
But present food, and but a future grave :  
Each, great as *Philip's* victor son, shall view  
This abject world, and weeping, ask a new.

Decrepit age shall read thee, and confess,  
Thy labours can assuage, where med'cines cease :  
Shall bless thy words, their wounded souls relief,  
The drops that sweeten their last dregs of life :  
Shall look to heav'n, and laugh at all beneath ;  
On riches gather'd, trouble ; fame, a breath ;  
And life, an ill, whose only cure is death.

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow ;  
Their sense untutor'd infancy may know ;  
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,  
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught :  
Easie in words thy style, in sense sublime :

On its blest steps each age and sex may rise :  
'Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream :  
It's foot on earth, it's height above the skies.  
Diffus'd it's virtue, boundless is it's pow'r :

'Tis publick health, and universal cure :  
Of heav'nly manna, 'tis a second feast,  
A nation's food, and *All* to ev'ry taste.

To it's last height mad *Britain's* guilt was rear'd :  
And various death for various crimes she fear'd :  
With your kind work her drooping hopes revive :  
You bid her read, repent, adore, and live :  
You wrest the bolt from heav'n's avenging hand ;  
Stop ready death, and save a sinking land.

O ! save us still ; still bless us with thy stay :  
O ! want thy heav'n, 'till we have learnt the way :

Refuse

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Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon :  
 And for the church's good, defer thy own.  
 O ! live ; and let thy works urge our belief ;  
 Live to explain thy doctrine by thy life ;  
 'Till future *Infancy*, baptiz'd by thee,  
 Grow ripe in years, and old in piety ;  
 'Till *Christians*, yet unborn, be taught to die.

Then in full age, and hoary holiness  
 Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss :  
 Untouch'd thy tomb, uninjur'd be thy dust,  
 As thy own fame among the future just ;  
 'Till in last sounds the dreadful trumpet speaks :  
 'Till *Judgment* calls ; and quick'ned *Nature* wakes :  
 'Till, through the utmost earth, and deepest sea,  
 Our scatter'd *Atoms* find their destin'd way,  
 In haste to cloath their kindred souls again ;  
 Perfect our state, and build immortal man :  
 Then fearless thou, who well sustain'd'st the fight,  
 To paths of joy, and tracts of endless light  
 Lead up all those, who heard thee, and believ'd :  
 'Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd ;  
 And glad all heav'n, with millions thou hast sav'd.





CARMEN

SECULARE.

F

CAR.

EN

## CARMEN SECULARE,

Latinè redditum.

Per *Tho: Dibben*, è *Trin: Col: Cant:*

—Ego Dis amicum,  
 Seculo festas referente luces,  
 Reddidi carmen—

*Hor.*

**J** Ane bifrons, priscos à tergo respice lapsi  
 Annales ævi, felicesque ordine longo  
 Evolvās fastos, quos cetera tempora supra  
 Conspicuos albo, sec'lis monumenta futuris,  
 Urbes fundatæ, & parti posuere triumphī.  
 Aggredere insignes spoliis, lauroque decōros  
 Enumerare duces, quos nobilis ira gementem  
 Impulit ulcisci populum; qui sacra cruore  
 Fura patrum sanxere suo; sceptrisque potiti  
 Miserunt latum placidis sub legibus orbem.  
 Agmine perpetuo series ornata laborum  
 Procedat; suus omnis honos, sua debita quemque  
 Laus inscripta notet: tum nostra ad tempora casus  
 Insignes ducas, famamque & fata parentum  
 Mirac'lis oppone novis, regique Britanno.  
 Dumque fide, curaque parti per singula curris;  
 Dum varios recolis populos, variosque labores;  
 Et studia, & leges, pugnataque pralia seris  
 Temporibus mandas; tute ipse fatebere, Janē,  
 Omnium in Auriaco cumulari nomine famam:  
 Et dices orbi attonito; nil secula tale  
 Prima tulere hominum, nil majus postera reddent.

*Vertice*

E, CARMEN SECULARE,

For the Year 1700.

To the KING:

*Aspice, venturo latentur ut omnia Sec'lo :  
Omih tam longa maneat pars ultima vite,  
Spiritus, & quantum sat erit tua dicere facta !*  
Virg. Eclog. 4.

Thy elder look, great Janus, cast  
Into the long records of ages past;  
Review the years in fairest action drest,  
With noted white superior to the rest ;  
Era's deriv'd, and chronicles begun  
From empires founded, and from battles won :  
How all the spoils by valiant kings atchiev'd ;  
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd ;  
The wounds of patriots in their country's cause,  
And happy pow'r sustain'd by wholesom laws.  
A comely rank call ev'ry merit forth :  
Imprint on ev'ry act its standard worth :  
The glorious parallels then downward bring,  
To modern wonders, and to Britain's king :  
With equal justice and historic care  
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare :  
Confess the various attributes of fame  
Collected and compleat in William's name :  
To all the list'ning world relate,  
(As thou dost his story read )  
That nothing went before so great ;  
And nothing greater can succeed.

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84 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*Vertice sublimi surgat, tua maxima cura,  
 Bello & pace potens Latium : fortissima corda,  
 Egregios rerum dominos dabat Itala tellus,  
 Felix prole virum ; fecundam hanc aspice gentem,  
 Romanosque tuos ; huc vertere, & altius omnem  
 Nascentis primâ repetens ab origine regni  
 Expectas famam ; pulchro in certamine pubem  
 Oppone Ausoniam, & cedat sua palma merenti.*

*Si potuit ferro Latii turbare colonos  
 Palantes Movorte satius, si rustica latè  
 Regna domare armis ; raptâ sine more Sabinæ  
 Surgenti fama, coeptisque ingentibus obstant.  
 Sacra deum, sanctasque aras, & templa tueri  
 Cura Numam subit ; sed frigida dextera bello,  
 Non hastam torquere sciens, enseque rotare  
 Fulmineum, juvenumque manus armare frementum.  
 Consiliis, esto, Fabii romana vigeant  
 Arma : at res omnes gelide tardèque ministrans,  
 Dilator nimium sapiens ingrata trahebat  
 Bella. quid immani patrem pietate cruentum  
 Ultorum Brutum referam ? fortesque sub armis  
 Æmilium, Decium, Curium ? tot magna animorum  
 Nos exempla monent, quâ possit lege libido  
 Franari, & quantum cedat virtutibus aurum :  
 Hos quoque sed nimium gaudens popularibus auris,  
 Hos rapit ambitio, tumidoque superbia fastu  
 Ostentans humilesque casas, parvosque penates.  
 Sit quanquam illustris, primos inglorius annos  
 Scipiades egit : nec mens invicta Catonis  
 Semper erat, tunc fassa metum, vel visa fateri,  
 Cum cessit fata, & lucem indignata refugit.  
 Julius externos frustra domat, omnia Romæ  
 Subjiciens, Romamque sibi ; surgitque triumphans  
 Afflictos cives super, oppressumque senatum.  
 Imperium lene Augustus, patriamque subactam  
 Mollia vincula pati jussit : sed vincula passa est,  
 Purpureum cultu insolito venerata tyrannum.*

*Poems on several Occasions.* 85

Thy native *Latium* was thy darling care,  
 Prudent in peace, and terrible in war :  
 The boldest virtues that have govern'd earth 25  
 From *Latium*'s fruitful womb derive their birth.  
 Then turn to her fair-written page :  
 From dawning childhood to establish'd age,  
 The glories of her empire trace :  
 Confront the heroes of thy *Roman* race : 30  
 And let the justest palm the victor's temples grace. }

The son of *Mars* reduc'd the trembling swains,  
 And spread his empire o'er the distant plains :  
 But yet the *Sabins* violated charms  
 Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. 35  
*Numa* the rites of strict religion knew ;  
 On ev'ry altar laid the incense due ;  
 Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,  
 Or lead the forward youth to noble war.  
*Sern Brutus* was with too much horror good, 40  
 Holding his *Fasces* stain'd with filial blood.  
*Tatius* was wise, but with excess of care :  
 He sav'd his country ; but prolong'd the war :  
 While *Decius*, *Paulus*, *Curius*, greatly fought ;  
 And by their strict examples taught, 45  
 How wild desires should be controll'd ;  
 And how much brighter virtue was, than gold ;  
 They scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide ;  
 And boasted poverty with too much pride. 50  
 Excess in youth made *Scipio* less rever'd :  
 And *Cato* dying seem'd to own, he fear'd.  
*Julius* with honour tam'd *Rome*'s foreign foes :  
 But patriots fell, e'er the dictator rose.  
 And while with clemency *Augustus* reign'd,  
 The monarch was ador'd, the city chain'd. 55

With



# 86 Poems on several Occasions.

*Fas veterum laudes justis celebrare triumphis :  
Fas etiam errores, atque omnia ferre sub auras.  
Stare loco impatiens magna sese impete versat  
Vivida vis animi, patrii ceu Tybridis unda,  
Cui nunc lene fluens rigat agros dulcis aqua fons ;  
Vortice nunc rapido volvit se turbidus amnis ;  
Et limo castas obscæno polluit undas :  
Diis quanquam geniti, atque invicti viribus essent,  
Mortalem infecto fassi sunt sanguine matrem.*

*Decolor ex illo vitiis dominantibus ætas  
Degenerare ausa est : rumpit vincula omnia miles  
Acer, acerba fremens ; majestatemque verendam  
Effrans violat rabies : jam segnior annis  
Deficit illa olim rerum pulcherrima Roma ;  
Heu ! vix agnosces veteris vestigia forma :  
Donec gens divum, nati venientibus annis,  
Heroium novus ordo datur, nova lumina surgunt ;  
Hesperioque dies melior procedit olympo.*

*Aspice ut insignis spoliis Pharamondus optimis  
Ingreditur, magnusque aquilis qui lilia junxit  
Carolus ; inde alii, quos Gallica terra triumphis  
Dives alit, genus acre virum, spectataque bello  
Pectora. sed major nunc rerum apparet imago :  
Sanguinea en lauri, victriciaque arma Wilhelmi  
Normanni : videntur externis quanta intonet oris  
Teudorum manus armipotens, & nomina magna,  
Plantagenum metuenda domus ? quid plurima virtus  
Amborum potuit, te victrix Anglia, testor,  
Quam labor heroium imperio maria omnia circum  
Afferuit, fundansque armis, & legibus ornans :  
Felix, si nunquam regnandi dira cupido  
Cognatas acies paribus concurrere telis  
Egisset, patriæque in viscera vertere vires :  
Illa afflictæ sedet, variisque incerta triumphis,  
Cui det colla iugo, quem sit passura tyrannum.*

*Quò Desideri soboles, quò Cæsar Adolphus,  
Nassovii que alii rapiunt, celeberrima proles ?*

*Poems on several Occasions.* 87

With justest honour be their merits drest:  
But be their failings too confess:  
Their virtue, like their *Tyber's* flood,  
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good:  
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed 60  
From the low earth tore some polluting weed:  
And with the blood of *Jove* there allways ran  
Some viler part, some tincture of the man.

Few virtues after these so far prevail,  
But that their vices more than turn the scale: 65  
Valour grown wild by pride, and pow'r by rage,  
Did the true charms of majesty impair;  
*Rome* by degrees advancing more in age,  
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair:  
'Till heav'n a better race of men supplies; 70  
And glory shoots new beams from western skies.

Turn then to *Pharamond*, and *Charlemain*,  
And the long heroes of *Gallic* strain;  
Experienc'd chiefs, for hardy prowels known,  
And bloody wreaths in vent'rous battles won.  
From the first *William*, our great *Norman* king,  
The bold *Plantagenets*, and *Tudors* bring;  
Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,  
In foreign fields to check *Britannia's* foes;  
With happy laws her empire to sustain;  
And with full power assert her ambient main:  
But sometimes too industrious to be great,  
Nor patient to expect the turns of fate,  
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight: 85  
And made proud conquests trample over right:  
Disparted *Britain* mourn'd their doubtful sway;  
And dreaded both, when neither would obey.

From *Didier*, and imperial *Adolph*, trace  
The glorious offspring of the *Nassaw* race, 90  
Devoted

## 88 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*Omnes illustres, omnes in utrumque parati,  
Aut patriam tutari, aut certa occumbere morti.  
Hos juxta Auriacus pleno fuit agmine sanguis,  
Immortale genus : primusque en ! martius auctor  
Corniger ; inde heros qui bello à corpore nomen  
Obtinuit ; nosco crines, frontemque venustum  
Francigenæ juvenis ; domus hinc Chalonia mixta est  
Nassoviis ; sedesque novas, Rhenumque bicornem  
Inde petit, linquens Rhodanum, ripamque sonantem.*

*Jamque Stuartiadum series longissima regum  
Emicat. illa diu magnâ ditione tenebat  
Effranem populum, & duris regna horrida glebis :  
Donec fata deum, & lustris labentibus atas  
Scotorum manibus transcribe sceptrâ jubebant  
Anglica ; feceruntque omnes uno ore Britannos.*

*Atque hic, magne deus, cum res scrutabere nostras,  
Sis bonus O ! passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti  
Si quid forte tibi occurat de gente Stuartum  
Infelix ; (utcunque ferent ea fata minores)  
Pro patriâ, obtestor, pro majestate Britanni  
Imperii, nihil ingratum, nihil acre dolores  
Obductos vulgare sinas ; preme, Jane, tenebris,  
Qua laudare nequis ; teque ad meliora reserves.  
Utque erit ad \* Nomen ventum, quod flebile semper  
Semper honoratum (Sic Dî voluistis) habemus ;  
Supprime singultus, submissâ & voce dolores  
Hos compesce, tuo ne docta Britannia luctu  
Ire iterum in lachrymas, iterum gemebunda querelam  
Integret infandam ; stilletque cruore recenti  
Æternum crudele patens sub pectore vulnus,*

*Quò jam raptus abis ? Nassovi, Jane, labores  
Aggredere O ! magnos, atque amplum claude volumen.  
En ! insans victor, nutu dum temperat iras  
Turbati populi : jacet en ! Tirynthius alter ;  
Ardentesque hostes, & sibila colla tumentes  
Sternit ; & in cunis insans se vindicat heros.*

\* Mariæ.

En!

Devoted lives to publick liberty;  
The chief still dying, or the country free.  
Then see the kindred blood of *Orange* flow,  
From warlike *Cornet*, thro' the loins of *Beau*;  
Thro *Chalon* next; and there with *Nassaw* joyn, 95  
From *Rhône's* fair banks transplanted to the *Rhine*.

Bring next the royal list of *Stuarts* forth,  
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north;  
'Till heav'n's decrees by rip'ning times are shown;  
'Till *Scotland's* kings ascend the *English* throne; 101  
And the fair rivals live for ever one.

*Janus*, mighty deity,  
Be kind; and as thy searching eye  
Does our modern story trace, 105  
Finding some of *Stuarts* race  
Unhappy, pass their annals by;  
No harsh reflection let remembrance raise;  
Forbear to mention, what thou canst not praise.  
But as thou dwell'st upon that heav'nly \* *Name*,  
To grief for ever sacred as to fame; 111  
Oh! read it to thy self; in silence weep;  
And thy convulsive sorrows inward keep:  
Lest *Britain's* grief should waken at the sound;  
And blood gush fresh from her eternal wound.  
Whither would'st thou further look? 116  
Read *William's* acts, and close the ample book:  
Peruse the wonders of his dawning life;  
How, like *Alcides*, he began;  
With infant patience calm'd seditious strife;  
And quell'd the snakes which round his cradle ran.

90 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*En ! quantis tollit se rebus firmior atas ?  
Quales primitia juvenis, bellique ferocis  
Dura rudimenta, & primis nova gloria in armis ?  
Sublimis marte adverso, mitisque secundo,  
Eventus omnes, & ineluctabile fatum  
Subjecit pedibus : non mens elata triumphis,  
Non depressa malis ; sed in omnia pectus honestum  
Fertur idem, satis contraria fata rependens.  
Dum curas hominum, dum spes contemnit inanes,  
Fortunaque vices cacas ; quocunque cadat res,  
Hoc animo fixum sedet, aeternumque sedebit,  
“ Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos.*

*En ! totum heroem, maturum, & sceptrā tenentem  
Contemplare virum : en ! ut justā fulminet irā  
Terrarum egregius vindex ; placidusque volentes  
Per populos det jura ; infesto & leniat hosti  
Pectora flexanimus victor ; mitisque jacentū  
Dat vitam lachrymis ! quo pectora fida suorum  
Amplecti studio properat ? quā totus in illis ?  
Quā curas pater indulgens descendit in omnes ?  
Nec regem pudet officio certare priorem.  
Hāc arte, o bellis ingens, ingentior almā  
Morum temperie, devincis corda benignis  
Assueta imperiis : longos hāc arte triumphos  
Maxime victor agis, cum teque, animosque tuorum,  
Pacatumque regas aquis virtutibus orbem.*

*Per varias viteque vices, operumque colores  
Idem cautus honos, metuens & gratia culpa,  
Puraque simplicitas totā descripta tabellā  
Effulget ; constansque sibi servatur ad imum.  
Victoris castra ingrederis ? Certamina nulla  
Cum victis, belli nulla horrida signa cruenti  
Apparent infixā agris : non militis ardor  
Turbavit pectus ; nec purpura picta superbos  
Induxit regum fastus ; sed fama peric'lo  
Explorata, (velut fulvum fornacibus aurum,)  
Emicat innocuo : frustrā vulcania pestis  
Circum immanē fremit : contemptorique minatur  
Flamma suo : ceco contra dominata furori*

*Arden*



Describe his youth, attentive to alarms,  
 By dangers form'd, and perfected in arms;  
 When conqu'ring mild, when conquer'd not disgrac'd;  
 By wrongs not lessen'd, nor by triumphs rais'd: 125  
 Superior to the blind events  
 Of little human accidents;  
 And constant to his first decree,  
 To curb the proud, to set the injur'd free;  
 To bow the haughty neck, and raise the suppliant }  
 [knee.

His opening years to riper manhood bring; 131  
 And see the hero perfect in the king:  
 Imperious arms by manly reason sway'd,  
 And power supreme by free consent obey'd:  
 With how much haste his mercy meets his foes;  
 And how unbounded his forgiveness flows:  
 With what desire he makes his subjects bless'd,  
 His favours granted e'er his throne address'd:  
 What trophies o'er our captiv'd hearts he rears,  
 By arts of peace more potent, than by wars: 140  
 How o'er himself, as o'er the world, he reigns,  
 His morals strength'ning, what his law ordains.

Thro' all his thread of life already spun,  
 Becoming grace and proper action run:  
 The piece by virtue's equal hand is wrought,  
 Mix'd with no crime, and shaded with no fault:  
 No footsteps of the victor's rage  
 Lest in the camp, where *William* did engage:  
 No tincture of the monarch's pride  
 Upon the royal purple spy'd:  
 His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,  
 The more shall it's intrinsic worth proclaim;  
 Shall pass the combat of the searching flame,  
 And triumph o'er the vanquish'd hear;

150 }

For

92 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*Ardens spectatur virtus, pondusque nitoremque  
Illasum servans; & amico vivit in igne.*

*Unum, Jane, oro (quando nos nostraque morti  
Debemur) magni saltem mirac'la Wilhelmi  
Exuperare, virumque finas volitare per ora;  
Ut nati natorum, & qui nascentur ab illis  
Virtutem ex illo moniti, pulchrumque laborem  
Cognoscant, & sancta procul vestigia adorent.  
Exoriare aliquis, regis qui gesta Britanni,  
Fataque fortunasque docens, moresque manusque  
(Argumentum ingens!) vivis committere chartis  
Ausis, & serum producere nomen in ævum:  
Cum statua, multo cum victum tempore marmor,  
Æraque labentur; cum bello se vior omni,  
Invidiosa dies fama monumenta Britannæ,  
Delebit: tardis cum Sabis flexibus ibit  
Per terras mutata novas; serique nepotes  
Querent, quâ stabant immania saxa Namurcæ.*

*En! urbem, dicent, qua quondam condidit astris  
Ambitiosa caput; toties que pertulit omnem  
Irrisi nubem belli: sed non ita sensit  
Armatos Britonas; non irrita tela Wilhelmi  
Experta est; vastis dum victor turribus instans,  
Cum populo, & signis victoricibus, & magnis diis,  
Fundamenta quatit: mortaliaque agmina frustra  
Contra Naffovium atque Jovem, contraque Minervam  
Tela tenent: medio discrimine cadis & ignis,  
Ceu Perseus per aperta volans, ipse arduus arces  
Oppositas scandit; frustra &que objecta retardant  
Flumina, flammarumque globi, scopulique minaces.  
En! tandem summis insultans arcibus heros;  
Atque Angli juxtâ, fulgentia signa, leones.*

*Et jam finis erat, cum victor vertice ab alto  
Despexit Gallum attonitum, & tum libera vinc'lo  
Littoraque, & latos populos; pacemque silenti  
Indulsit felicem orbi: longè audit ather,  
Et terra, & fluvii; jamque ibat mollior undis*

*Poems on several Occasions.* 93

For ever coming out the same,  
And losing nor it's lustre, nor it's weight. 155

*Janus* be to *William* just ;  
To faithful history his actions trust :  
Command her, with peculiar care  
To trace each toil, and comment ev'ry war :  
His saving wonders bid her write, 161  
In characters distinctly bright ;  
That each revolving age may read  
The patriot's piety, the hero's deed :  
And still the fire inculcate to his son,  
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown :  
That *William's* glory still may live,  
When all that present art can give,  
The pillar'd marble, and the tablet brass,  
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise : 170  
When the great monuments of his pow'r  
Shall now be visible no more :  
When *Sambre* shall have chang'd her winding flood ;  
And children ask, where *Namur* stood.

*Namur*, proud city, how her tow'rs were arm'd !  
How she contemn'd th' approaching foe ! 176  
Till she by *William's* trumpets was alarm'd ;  
And shook, and sunk, and fell beneath his blow.

*Jove* and *Pallas*, mighty pow'rs,  
Guided the hero to the hostile tow'rs.  
*Perseus* seem'd less swift in war, 181  
When wing'd with speed, he flew thro' air.  
Embattl'd nations strive in vain,  
The hero's glory to restrain :  
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,  
In vain against his force conspire.  
Behold him from the dreadful height appear !  
And lo, *Britannia's* lions waving there !

*Europe* freed, and *France* repell'd,  
The hero from the height beheld : 190  
He spake the word, that war and rage should cease :  
He

94 *Poems on several Occasions.*

Mosa ; ferusque suas Rhenus compefcuit iras.  
 Continud leges aternaque fœdera certis  
 Impofuit manus aqua locis ; quam fingula metam,  
 Et quem quaque ferat dominum, quem quaque recuset  
 Gens, femel edixit ; mirantemque admonet orbem,  
 Quantus amor populi, quanta & reverentia mitem  
 Profequitur regem : comes indivifus amico  
 Adftat honos lateri : fupra caput explicat alas  
 Libertas firmata novas ; pulchraque fiores  
 Et virtus & fama, pari difcrimine certant,  
 Utrum ornare magis regemne, virumne deceret.

Quid loquor ? aut ubi fum ? quis me per opaca viarum  
 Ire furor fuadet ? quos Mufa affurgit in ausus ?  
 Dum vatis furias Thebani concipit (ignes  
 O fi conciperet fimiles !) Te Jane relinquit,  
 Teque, arasque tuas, ut cœlum & fidera tentet ;  
 Demens ! qua nimbos & non imitabile fulmen  
 Pindaricum fimulare aufa eft. Da, Jane, furenti,  
 Da veniam Mufæ, fua quam rapit ampla volantem  
 Materia ; & tollit volvens fub naribus ignem  
 Pegafus ardua in aftra ; neque audit anhelus habenas.  
 Cum latos campos, immenfumque afpicit aquor,  
 Expatiatuf equus ; vix haret Mufa frementi,  
 Nec fcit, quâ fit iter ; nec fi fciat, imperet illi.  
 Saxa per, & fcopulos, & depreffas convalles  
 Infequitur regem ; tellusque fub ungue tonanti  
 Icta gemit ; reboant fylvaque, & magnus Olympus.

Nunc cafus Mufa antiquos, annosque reducit  
 Præteritos, patriifque virum meditatuf in arvis.  
 Hic Britonum motus curâ, lachrymisque fuorum  
 Confilium vultu tegit ; & fecum ante peractum  
 Belli & regnorum voluit fub pectore fatum ;  
 Et mox armatas hyberno fydere claffes  
 Molitur ; contraque iras cœlique, marifque,

He bid the *Maese* and *Rhine* in safety flow ;  
 And dictated a lasting peace  
 To the rejoicing world below :  
 To rescu'd states, and vindicated crowns, 195  
 His equal hand prescrib'd their ancient bounds ;  
 Ordain'd whom ev'ry province should obey ;  
 How far each monarch should extend his sway :  
 Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r rever'd ;  
 And that the prince belov'd was truly fear'd.  
 Firm by his side unspotted honour stood, 201  
 Pleas'd to confess him, not so great as good :  
 His head with brighter beams fair virtue deckt,  
 Than those which all his num'rous crowns reflect :  
 Establish'd freedom clap'd her joyful wings ;  
 Proclaim'd the first of men, and best of kings.

Whither would the muse aspire  
 With *Pindar's* rage without his fire ?  
 Pardon me, *Janus*, 'twas a fault,  
 Created by too great a thought :  
 Mindless of the God and day,  
 I from thy altars, *Janus*, stray,  
 From thee, and from my self, born far away. }  
 The fiery *Pegasus* disdains  
 To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins : 215  
 When glorious fields and opening camps he views ;  
 He runs with an unbounded loose ;  
 Hardly the muse can sit the headstrong horse ;  
 Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force :  
 With the glad noise the cliffs and vallies ring ;  
 While she, thro' earth and air, pursues the king.

He now beholds him on the *Belgic* shore, 223  
 Whilst *Britain's* tears his ready help implore,  
 Assembling for her sake his rising cares,  
 And with wise silence pond'ring vengeful wars.  
 She thro' the raging ocean now  
 Views him advancing his auspicious prow ;  
 Combating adverse winds, and winter seas,  
 Thru' the moments that defer our ease ;

Daring



96 *Poems on several Occasions*

*Impavidus grande urget iter : tum sanguine multo  
Tutandas Anglorum arces, oblataque regna  
Occupat ; amisso fluitantem errare magistro  
Sensit ; & ipse ratem turbatis rexit in undis.  
Jamque alias hinc in lacrymas, alia horrida bella,  
Per desolata regna infelicia lernes  
Dira virum sequitur ; fluctusque irrumpit in altos  
Bovindæ bello undantis ; tum Naidas ad se  
Impatiens trepidas vocat ; hortaturque sorores  
Maturare fugam ; quantusque emerferat heros,  
Occano narrare patri : vanum ille timorem  
Ridet ; eamque manum victis agnoscit in undis,  
Imperio dignam Pelagi, seroque tridente.*

*Hinc pleno Britonum victor subit ostia velo,  
Stans celsâ in puppi : pueri, innuptæque puella,  
Effusique patres, resonantia littora circum  
Sacra canunt reduci : sed reppulit ille molestum  
Officium ; poscitque animos, laudesque recusat.  
Mox charos iterum Belgas, sedesque suorum,  
Et patriam, & toties raptos ex hoste penates  
Hospes adit ; varii populi, diversaque signa,  
Externique duces omnes socia arma ferentes  
Communem celebrare ducem ; quàm tardus ad iram,  
Quàm placidus victor, fortunatusque laborum  
Securus palma, dum pradam rejicit heros !*

*Nunc versa scena discedunt ; altera rerum  
Nunc surgit facies : aliâ sub luce videri  
Heros grandis amat ; successuque altior ipso  
Innumeris belli spoliis, partisque trophæis  
Pacem letus emit : jam virgo reddita terras  
Pacatas visit ; jamque aurea tempora circum  
Felicis secura quatit concordia pennas.*

*Mox ad Danubium, raucaque Propontidis undam,  
Eoasque plagas, alis audacibus ardens  
Musâ volat ; lethi quâ jam discrimine parvo  
Stant acies, utrinque necem lugubro minantes :  
Hi motus animorum, ira, infandique paratus,  
Compressâ belli rabie, suspensa tenentur ;*

Daring to wield the sceptre's dang'rous weight,  
And taking the command, to save the state :  
Tho' e'er the doubtful gift can be secur'd,  
New wars must be sustain'd, new wounds endur'd.

Thro' rough *Ierne's* camp she sound alarms,  
And kingdoms yet to be redeem'd by arms ;  
In the dank marshes finds her glorious theme ;  
And plunges after him thro' *Boyn's* fierce stream.  
She bids the *Nereids* run with trembling haste,  
To tell old *Ocean* how the hero past. 240  
The God rebukes their fear, and owns the praise  
Worthy that arm, whose empire he obeys.

Back to his *Albion* she delights to bring  
The humblest victor, and the kindest king.  
*Albion*, with open triumph, would receive 245

Her hero, nor obtains his leave :  
Firm he rejects the altars, she would raise ;  
And thanks the zeal, while he declines the praise.  
Again she follows him thro' *Belgia's* land,  
And countries often sav'd by *William's* hand : 250  
Hears joyful nations bless those happy toils,  
Which freed the people, but return'd the spoils.  
In various views she tries her constant theme ;  
Finds him in councils, and in arms, the same :  
When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to save ;  
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy, brave.

Sudden, another scene employs her sight ;  
She sets her hero in another light :  
Paints his great mind superior to success,  
Declining conquest, to establish peace : 260  
She brings *Astræa* down to earth again,  
And quiet, brooding o'er his future reign.

Then with unwear'd wing the goddess soars  
East over *Danube* and *Propontis* shoars ;  
Where jarring empires, ready to engage, 265  
Retard their armies, and suspend their rage ;

98 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*Donec consilia ingentis spectata Wilhelmi  
Ostendant, pacemne colant, an in arma serantur.  
Qua regio in terris, ubi regis fœdera sancta,  
Aut leges placida ignota? qua regna per orbem  
(Qualemcunque fidem, dominum quemcunque fatentur)  
Communem Auriaco dubitent submittere causam?*

*Hinc ad hyperboream glaciem, montesque nivales  
Urget diva viam, quâ Moscoviticus altum  
Fulminat ad tanaim Cæsar; nutuque tremendo  
Jura quaterdenis juvenis dat gentibus unus:  
Hic tamen, hic Cæsar perculsus nomine regis  
Majoris, non legatis, neque dulce ministris  
Officium impatiens cessit; se, se ipse, suumque  
Objecit caput, infidi maris omnia vincens  
Tadia, dimidiumque orbis post terga relinquens,  
Tangeret ut sanctam, per quam stetit Anglia, dextram.  
Hujus in imperio tumidum, magnumque fluentem  
Cernere erat Volgam; multâ cui spumeus undâ,  
Saxosumque sonans, obstantia pondera torrens  
Aut secum rapit, aut immitti gurgite mergit.  
Sed nostrum, sed Musa suum tibi, Tame, tuisque  
Rivis assimulat regem: non amnis abundans,  
Sed plenus per opima virûm fortem absque furore  
Fundit aquam, tardoque procul languore serenam:  
Quoscunque ô! Britonum lambis pulcherrimus agros,  
Omnia ibi videre facis: tibi candida Nais  
Purpureas inter violas, & suavè rubentes  
Vota facit resoluta rosas: te lentus in umbrâ  
Labentem expectat pastor: te mollia prata,  
Te sitiunt croceis halantes floribus horti.*

*Quo feror? unde abii? tuque, audacissima Musa,  
Quo peritura ruis? si formidabile littus,  
Si Lycios temnas saltus, fataliaque arva,  
Bellerophontæi quæ signavère furores;  
I, sequere infidos ventos, nova nomina lapsu  
Subjēctis positura undis: ea surda monenti  
Ardet in astra magis; perque inconcessa diēi*

Till William's word, like that of fate, declares,  
If they shall study peace, or lengthen wars.  
How sacred his renown for equal laws,  
To whom the world defers it's common cause !  
How fair his friendships, and his leagues how just,  
Whom ev'ry nation courts, whom all religions trust !

From the *Maotis*, to the northern sea,  
The goddess wings her desp'rate way ;  
Sees the young *Moscovite*, the mighty head, 275  
Whose sov'reign terror forty nations dread,  
enamour'd with a greater monarch's praise ;  
And passing half the earth, to his embrace :  
He in his rule beholds his *Volga's* force,  
O'er precipices, with impetuous sway 280  
Breaking, and as he rows his rapid course,  
Crowning, or bearing down, whatever meets his way.  
But her own king she likens to his *Thames*,  
With gentle course devolving fruitful streams ;  
Serene yet strong, majestic yet sedate, 285  
Swift, without violence, without terror, great.  
Each ardent nymph the rising current craves :  
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves :  
The vales along the bank their sweets disclose :  
Fresh flowers for ever rise, and fruitful harvest grows.

Whither would th' advent'rous goddess go ? 291  
Does she not clouds, and earth, and main below ?  
Finds she the dangers of the *Lycian* coast,  
And fields, where mad *Bellerophon* was lost ?  
Or is her tow'ring flight reclaim'd 295  
By seas, from *Iearus's* downfal nam'd ?  
Nay is the call, and useless the advice :  
A wise persuasion deaf, and human cries.



100 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*Luxurians spatia aeterni, petit intima divum  
 Sacra, Jovem, similemque Jovis, dictura Wilhelmum :  
 Infedessa illi maturos poscit honores ;  
 Illi ut olympiaca referantur premia palma,  
 Quam velox Theron, quam vastis viribus ingens  
 Sperabat nunquam Chromius : Musam illius ergo  
 Per nitidos orbes lucis, camposque patentes  
 Dulcis raptat amor : juvat explorare priorum  
 Cura iter ignotum : sed inextricabilis error,  
 Et caeca ambages, quas una resolvere virtus  
 Naffovii novit, securam, & vana tumentem  
 Exuperant longè divam ; jamque athere toto  
 Precipitata agitur ; jam torti fulminis instar  
 Fertur ; & horrificis tonat exanimata ruinis.  
 O cœptum sublime ! infœlix exitus ausi  
 Nobilis ! ô Musa, & vires pro nomine tanto  
 Exigua ! sed sic potius cecidisse juvabit  
 Audentem, quàm venâ humili inferiora secutam  
 Radere iter medium, tutaſque extendere pennas.*

*Nunc ad te, & tua sacra, pater, turbamque sonantem  
 (Matres atque viros) qua circum plurima clausas  
 Fusa fores, pacem Britonum, vitamque Wilhelmi  
 Ardens implorat, nunc ambitiosa vagantes  
 Musa modos revocet : tuque ô ! quâ sacula fronte  
 Jane vides ventura, Rhœx genetricis in alvum  
 Descendas, partûs ubi semina prima futuri,  
 Et tenera species, simulachraque carcere clauso  
 Mixta jacent ; donec magnum per inane coacta  
 Mox durare jubes & rerum sumere formas.  
 Tum tua vox, divine autor, tua caeca relaxat  
 Spiramenta manus ; justis emissa figuris  
 Dum vestit junctura decens & amabilis ordo.  
 Sed nimium brevis hora fugam meditata perennem  
 Transiit : & aeternam repetunt nascentia noctem.*

*Non de navali surgentes are triumphî,  
 Captivi currus, ereptaque ab hoste trophea ;  
 Non civilis honos quercûs, non umbra corona  
 Muralis, laurique novum decus addere regi*



*Poems on several Occasions.* 101

Yet upward she incessant flies ;  
 Resolv'd to reach the high empyrean sphere, 300  
 And tell great *Jove*, she sings his image here ;  
 To ask for *William* an olympic crown,  
 To *Chromius*' strength, and *Theron*'s speed unknown :  
 Till lost in trackless fields of shining day,

Unable to discern the way, 305  
 Which *Nassaw*'s virtue only could explore,  
 Untouch'd, unknown, to any muse before,  
 She, from the noble precipices thrown,  
 Comes rushing with uncommon ruin down.

Glorious attempt ! unhappy fate ! 310  
 The song too daring, and the theme too great !

Yet rather thus she wills to die,  
 Than in continu'd annals live, to sing,  
 A second hero, or a vulgar king ;  
 And with ignoble safety fly, 315  
 In sight of earth, along a middle sky.

To *Janus*' altars, and the numerous throng,  
 That round his mystic temple press,  
 For *William*'s life and *Albion*'s peace,  
 Ambitious muse, reduce the roving song.

*Janus*, cast thy forward eye  
 Future, into great *Rhea*'s pregnant womb ;  
 Where young Ideas brooding lye,  
 And tender images of things to come :  
 Till by thy high commands releas'd ; 325  
 Till by thy hand in proper atoms dress'd,  
 In decent order they advance to light ;  
 Yet then too swiftly fleet by human sight ;  
 And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. }

Nor beaks of ships in naval triumph born, 330  
 Nor standards from the hostile ramparts torn,  
 Nor trophies brought from battles won,  
 Nor oaken wreath, nor mural crown  
 Can any future honours give  
 To the victorious monarch's name : 335  
 The

102 *Poems on several Occasions.*

Angliaco possunt ; satis illum conscia virtus,  
 Gestaque sublimem tollunt : ad sydera raptim  
 Vi propria nituntur, opisque haud indiga nostra.  
 Nunc ergo, ut populus felix cum rege potenti  
 Fortunis paribus surgat ; compagibus arctis  
 Claudantur belli portæ : et jam, mystice custos,  
 Mitior ô ! jam, dive, precor, melioribus orbis  
 Auspiciis, aliosque dies, aliumque tenorem  
 Tandem habeat, jubeas : hic ferrea desinat atas  
 (Magna, esto, sed ferrea erat) fassusque metallum  
 Pulchrius, annorum se gravior explicet ordo.  
 Haud iterum pavidos bellum turbabit agrestes ;  
 At secura quies, at mollis somnus, amores  
 Fecundi, suavesque joci cum dulcibus horis  
 Perpetuum ducant orbem : hoc à cardine rerum  
 Paulatim incipiant magni procedere menses :  
 Atque his flava Ceres, his formosissima Flora  
 Apiret ; surgatque novo gens aurea sæclo.

Immunis belli, dextraque innixa Wilhelmi  
 Terra Britannia sui, sedeat ; spectetque ruinas,  
 Et cladem, & lachrymas, quarum pars nulla futura est,  
 Externas ; iraque hominum miseretur inanis.  
 Illa inter motas fatum immutabile gentes  
 Dispenset ; vincantque illa quas vincere mavult.  
 Sic noto celsos tuti sub matribus agni  
 Balatu implebunt colles : sic vallibus imis,  
 Irriguos amnes inter, seges aurea in altum  
 Surget ; & ipsa suas mirabitur Anglia messes :  
 Delicias diva aternas dum pectore pleno  
 Fundet ; & ambrosios spirabit vertice odores.

Aulæ antiquæ cæcis exorta ruinis  
 (Quæ turres albas, veterum penetralia regum  
 Wolfei fabricata manu, Henricique labores,  
 Cernere erat) juvenile caput phœnicis ad instar  
 Regia sublimis tollat, melioribus, oro,  
 Auspiciis ; & quæ fuerit minus obvia flammis.  
 Alta, angusta, ingens, dominoque simillima magno;

The plenitude of *William's* fame  
Can no accumulated stores receive.  
Shut then, auspicious god, thy sacred gate,  
And make us happy, as our king is great.

Be kind, and with a milder hand,  
Closing the volume of the finish'd age,  
(Tho' noble, 'twas an iron page)

340

A more delightful leaf expand,  
Free from alarms, and fierce *Bellona's* rage:  
Bid the great months begin their joyful round,  
By *Flora* some, and some by *Ceres* crown'd:  
Teach the glad hours to scatter, as they fly,  
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy:  
Lead forth the years for peace and plenty fam'd,  
From *Saturn's* rule, and better metal nam'd.

350

Secure by *William's* care let *Britain* stand;  
Nor dread the bold invader's hand:  
From adverse shoars in safety let her hear  
Foreign calamity, and distant war;  
Of which let her, great heav'n, no portion bear.  
Betwixt the nations let her hold the scale;  
And, as she wills, let either part prevail:

}

Let her glad vallies smile with wavy corn:  
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn:  
Around her coast let strong defence be spread:  
Let fair abundance on her breast be shed:

359

And heav'nly sweets bloom round the goddess' head.

}

Where the white towers and ancient roofs did stand,  
Remains of *Wolsey's* or great *Henry's* hand,  
To age now yielding, or devour'd by flame;  
Let a young *Phoenix* raise her tow'ring head:  
Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread;  
And by her greatness show her builder's fame.

August and open, as the hero's mind,

Be her capacious courts design'd:

370

Let

*Pandat se veneranda domus : captiva columna  
 Arma ferant sacra, belli monumenta cruenti,  
 Spiculaque clypeosque atque horrida sanguine signa :  
 Stabunt & parii lapides, mediusque Wilhelmus  
 En spirans : humerusque recens à vulnere vivis  
 Rorabit guttis : metuens pro vindice mundi  
 A tergo apparet Genius, capitique minacem  
 Avertit mortem : jacet illa innoxia, inermis,  
 (Nam sic consuluit Jovis indulgentia terris)  
 Intrepidi ante pedes heroïs : tu quoque magnam  
 Partem opere in tanto, viridi Bovinda reclinans  
 Lecto, habeas, imo senior de gurgite visus  
 Lauriferum quassare caput : saxum evomit undas ;  
 Æternique cadunt cæso de marmore rivi.*

*Tuque ô ! que fama servas monumenta Britannæ,  
 Regis opus, regumque decus, cape dona tuorum,  
 Inclyta Winsoriæ turris. Tu stellifer æther,  
 Signa geris, quibus ipse suum & delecta suorum  
 Pectora distinguit, divisque accedere jussit  
 Nassovius, proprioque pater decoravit honore.*

*Tu circum Ormondi robustum mystica neclens  
 Vinc' la genu, potuisti equitem socium addere regi :  
 Redditus his victor terris, spoliisque potitus,  
 Suppliciter venerans divi sub militis aram  
 Vota facit : veterum juxta decora alta parentum,  
 Botleros inter, victriciaque arma Bohuni  
 Ipse suum clypeum, suaque amula signa superbis  
 Postibus aptavit, tanti non immemor hæres  
 Nominis, aut proavum dubitans extendere famam ;  
 Utcunque illa novi secum grave pondus honoris  
 Attulit Ossoridæ mater Nassovia genti.*

*Sacvilli tu, diva, latus, tu lumine pectus  
 Sanctum ornas, ubi dulcis honos, ubi mille placendi  
 Conjurant artes ; labor unus & una voluptas,  
 Tollere depressos, & sustentare jacentes.  
 Hos brevis informet fragiles dum spiritus artus,  
 Indictus nunquam nostris Sacvillus abibit*

Let ev'ry sacred pillar bear  
 Trophies of arms, and monuments of war.  
 The king shall there in *Parian* marble breath,  
 His shoulder bleeding fresh : and at his feet  
 Disarm'd shall lye the threat'ning *Death* :  
 (For so was saving *Jove's* decree compleat.)  
 Behind, that angel shall be plac'd, whose shield  
 Sav'd *Europe*, in the blow repell'd :  
 On the firm basis, from his oozy bed  
*Boyn* shall raise his laurell'd head ;  
 And his immortal stream be known,  
 Artfully waving thro' the wounded stone,

389

And thou, Imperial *Windsor*, stand enlarg'd,  
 With all the monarch's trophies charg'd :  
 Thou, the fair heav'n, that dost the stars inclose,  
 Which *William's* bosom wears or hand bestows  
 On the great champions, who support his throne,  
 And virtues nearest to his own.

388

Round *Ormond's* knee thou ty'st the mystic string,  
 That makes the knight companion to the king.  
 From glorious camps return'd, and foreign fields  
 Bowing before thy sainted warrior's shrine,  
 Fast by his great forefathers coats, and shields  
 Blazon'd from *Bohun's*, or from *Butler's* line,  
 He hangs his arms ; nor fears those arms should  
 [shine]

With an unequal ray ; or that his deed  
 With paler glory should recede,  
 Eclips'd by theirs ; or lessen'd by the same  
 Ev'n of his own maternal *Nassau's* name.

399

Thou smiling see'st great *Dorset's* worth confess,  
 The ray distinguishing the patriot's breast ;  
 Born to protect and love, to help and please ;  
 Sov'raign of wit, and ornament of peace.  
 As long as breath informs this fleeting frame,  
 Ne'er let me pass in silence *Dorset's* name ;

405

Ne'er



*Carminibus ; nunquam labetur pectore chari  
Officium capitis : munus quia maximus ille  
Confert ; collatque olim meminisse recusat.*

*Jura fidemque patrum, libertatemque Cavendos  
Asserere audentes, tuus amplo vestit honore  
Divæ, favor : stabit longum fortuna per ævum  
Alta domûs ; patrioque nitebunt sidere nati.*

*Per te Sanctimaury, per te Talbotia proles,  
Felices ambo, vestigia magna parentum  
Ambo lustrantes, saxum hoc immobile dum tu  
Servas, nomina erunt. tuque, ô pars maxima musæ,  
O decus, ô nostrum, cui pulchro in corpore virtus  
Emitat, & sincera fides, & gratia morum,  
Has Jersæe, (preces valeant si vatis amici,  
Si deus hoc carmen, deus hoc inspiret Apollo ;)  
Has tanges aras ; hinc cingula sacra decore  
Aptabis lateri, veterisque insignia fama  
Villeriis sueta & tibi non indebita sumes.*

*Artibus intentum melior tum cura vocabit  
Herôa Angliacum ; mirantem annalibus orbem  
Exornare suis, serosque docere nepotes  
Imperii arcana, & magna exemplaria belli.  
Hinc, ut virtutem dociles, verumque laborem  
Cognoscant, audisque animi accendantur amore ;  
Regis ad exemplum portis se prima juventus  
Effundens, dum mane novum, dum gramina canent ;  
Per saltus, gelidumque nemus, præruptaque saxa,  
Nunc cervos turbabit agens ; nunc ardua in armis,  
Et vigil ad vocem, quâ fictum buccina signum  
Bellica dat, grave martis opus, sub imagine lusus,  
Paulatim ex tanto assuescat tolerare magistro ;  
Et nunc altus eques spatiis magna atria circum  
Curvatis fertur ; luctantia nunc premit ora  
Bellatoris equi ; nunc torto verberare pronus  
Dat lora, & medio fervens in pulvere, strictum  
Aut ensẽ quatit, aut certam jacet impiger hastam.*

Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,  
Which the great patron only would forget,  
And duty, long as life, must study to acquit.

Renown'd in thy records shall *Ca'ndish* stand,  
Asserting legal pow'r, and just command : 419  
To the great house thy favour shall be shown,  
The father's star transmissive to the son.

From thee, the *Talbot's* and the *Seymour's* race  
Inform'd, their sire's immortal steps shall trace :  
Happy may their sons receive 415  
The bright reward, which thou alone canst give.

And, if a god these lucky numbers guide ;  
If sure *Apollo* o'er the verse preside ;  
*Fersey*, below'd by all : (for all must feel  
The influence of a form and mind, 420

Where comely grace, and constant virtue dwell,  
Like mingl'd streams, more forcible when join'd. )

*Fersey* shall at thy altars stand ;  
Shall there receive the azure band,  
That fairest mark of favour and of fame, 425  
Familiar to the *Villiers'* name.

Science to raise, and knowledge to enlarge,  
Be our great master's future charge ;  
To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs  
High schemes of government, and plans of wars ;  
By fair rewards our noble youth to raise  
To em'lous merit, and to thirst of praise ;  
To lead them out from ease e'er op'ning dawn,  
Through the thick forest and the distant lawn,  
Where the fleet stag employs their ardent care ;  
And chases give them images of war. 436

To teach them vigilance by false alarms ;  
Inure them in feign'd camps to real arms ;  
Practise them now to curb the turning steed,  
Mocking the foe ; now to his rapid speed  
To give the rein ; and in the full career,  
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear.

108 *Poems on several Occasions.*

*Pacis amans, studiisque favens, socia agmina jungant  
 Sancta corona senum, exemplis monitura minores,  
 Qui virtutis honos, & quid sapientia possit.  
 Hos rerum juvet obscuros penetrare recessus,  
 Et varias causas, natura arcana modesta,  
 Indiciis aperire novis clarisque repertis.  
 Illos degeneri audentes succurrere seculo,  
 Cura gravis maneat morum; & labor Hercule dignus  
 Exonerare repletum immunda sorde theatrum.  
 Sermones alii patrios, incertaque verba  
 Ad leges fixas revocent, veneresque decoras;  
 Ut laus Angliacis instructa annalibus orbis  
 Gaudeat, & nostram resonet gens singula linguam,  
 Vindictis ante pedes quacunque effusa Britanni,  
 Miserat aut oppressa preces, aut libera grates.*

*Neglectum in primis carmen, Musamque jacentem  
 Tollat amica manus: nam respondere labori  
 Musa pio novit, regisque rependere amores.  
 Illa patrum cineres sanctos, venerandaque busta  
 Vulgari secernit humo, famamque silenti  
 Vindicat à tumulo: per Musam notus Ulysses  
 Spirat adhuc; coramque virum jam cernere fas est:  
 Musæ Agamemnonias palmas, semperque recentes  
 Conservare datur lauros: eadem illa Wilhelmi,  
 (Cum statua, solidoque arcus de marmore ficti  
 Deficient) longo nomen sacrum asseret ævo,  
 Haud verò par officium, partesque premamus  
 Ingrati alternas; cum nil sine Cæsare pulchrum,  
 Nil altum musa labor inchoat; altera junctam  
 Alterius sic poscit opem, & conjurat amicæ.  
 Igneus hinc numeris vigor, & cælestis origo;  
 Hinc effulgentes aternâ luce Camænxæ,  
 Informi cedente situ, tenebrisque fugatis,  
 Invida squallentis vincent oblivia noctis.*

*Securos Britonum commercia libera portus  
 Omni ex parte petent; totum demissa per orbem  
 Pulchrior hinc Argo, meliori & vellere dives*

Let him unite his subjects hearts,  
 Planting societies for peaceful arts :  
 Some that in nature shall true knowledge found,  
 And by experiment make precept sound ;  
 Some that to morals shall recall the age,  
 And purge from vitious dross the sinking stage :  
 Some that with care true eloquence shall teach ;  
 And to just idioms fix our doubtful speech :  
 That from our writers distant realms may know,  
 The thanks we to our monarch owe ;  
 And schools profess our tongue thro ev'ry land,  
 That has invoc'd his aid, or blest his hand.

444

Let his high pow'r the drooping *Muses* rear.  
 The *Muses* only can reward his care :  
 'Tis they that guard the great *Atrides*' spoils :  
 'Tis they that still renew *Ulysses*' toils :  
 To them by smiling *Jove* 'twas given to save  
 Distinguish'd patriots from the common grave ;  
 To them, great *William*'s glory to recall,  
 When statues moulder, and when arches fall .  
 Nor let the muses, with ungrateful pride,  
 The sources of their treasure hide :  
 The hero's virtue does the string inspire,  
 When with big joy they strike the living lyre :  
 On *William*'s fame their fate depends :  
 With him the song begins : with him it ends :  
 From the bright effluence of his deed  
 They borrow that reflected light,  
 With which the lasting lamp they feed,  
 Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night.

445

461

470

Through various climes, and to each distant pole,  
 In happy tides let active commerce rowl:  
 Let *Britain*'s ships export an annual fleece,  
 Richer then *Argos* brought to ancient *Greece* ;

Return



## 110 Poems on several Occasions.

*Annua dona feret, spoliisque redibit onusta,  
Indiam in Europam portans, gazamque nitentem,  
Qua diffusa jacet, qua sol utrumque recurrens  
Aspicit oceanum. quascunque Britannica pinus  
Ingreditur sublimis aquas, submittat honores  
Navita quisque suos; puppesque insigne superbum  
Inclinent, fassa, quem Tethys omnibus undis  
Elegit, dominum; quem vasto immobile fatum  
Destinat imperio, terrâque marique potentem.*

*Audivere preces divi: jamque Anglica classis,  
Qua dabit aura viam, tutum per aperta profundi  
Curret iter, nova regna petens, nova littora visens,  
Ignotumque suis mittens sub legibus orbem.  
Alter tum Ganges, atque altera, qua feret aurum  
India Nassovio cedit: populique feroces  
Arma, artes, moresque scient, nomenque Wilhelmi.*

*Suppliciter venerans, demisso lumine stabit  
Agmen agreste virum; miramque loquentis ab ore  
Historiam eripiens, nunc famam & fata Wilhelmi,  
Vulnera, sudorem, palmasque, periculaque discet,  
Qua quibus anteferat dubitans; nunc quantus in armis,  
Qualis in hoste fuit; quos bello & pace triumphos  
Erexit: matres, ut cælo decidit heros,  
Tum natis referent; & vox, quam proferet infans  
Prima Wilhelmus erit: tenebris inhonesta tyranni  
Indecores capita abscondent, tum dira suorum  
Supplicia, indignos gemitus, justasque querelas  
Ferre indignantes; cum conscia fama, pudorque  
Provocat ad meliora animos; cum bella Wilhelmi,  
Bella quaterdenos lassis pro gentibus annos  
Confecta audierint, tandemque silentibus armis,  
(Majus opus) partos felici pace triumphos.*

*Non dehinc hos miseros mysteria dira docebit  
Barbara relligio: nulla horrida numina finget  
Vana superstitio, divumque immania monstra;  
Nassovii virtus cum se mirantibus offert,*

*Præsentem*



returning loaden with the shining stores,  
 which lye profuse on either *India's* shores.  
 our high vessels pass their watry way,  
 et all the naval world due homage pay ; 480  
 with hasty reverence their top-honours lower,  
 Confessing the asserted power,  
 to whom by fate 'twas given with happy sway,  
 to calm the earth, and vindicate the sea.

er pray'rs are heard, our master's fleet shall go  
 as far as winds can bear, or waters flow,  
 new lands to make, new *Indies* to explore,  
 worlds unknown to plant *Britannia's* pow'r;  
 nations yet wild by precept to reclaim, 489  
 and teach 'em arms, and arts, in *William's* name.

With humble joy, and with respectful fear,  
 the list'ning people shall his story hear,  
 the wounds he bore, the dangers he sustain'd,  
 how far he conquer'd, and how well he reign'd ;  
 shall own his mercy equal to his fame ; 495  
 and form their children's accents to his name,  
 inquiring how and when from heav'n he came.  
 their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide  
 their little lusts of arbitrary pride,  
 Nor bear to see their vassals ty'd : 500  
 when *William's* virtues raise their op'ning thought,  
 for forty years for publick freedom fought,  
*Europe* by his hand sustain'd,  
 His conquest by his piety restrain'd,  
 and o'er himself the last great triumph gain'd.

no longer shall their wretched zeal adore  
 Ideas of destructive power,  
 spirits that hurt, and godheads that devour :  
 new incense they shall bring, new altars raise ;  
 and fill their temples with a stranger's praise ; 510  
 when the great father's character they find  
 visibly stamp'd upon the hero's mind ;

And

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*Præsentem confessa deum ; cum signa decoris  
Divini, æternaque patent vestigia mentis  
Hærois descripta animis, & vindice dextrâ.*

*Scilicet horrendi justa sine lege cometa  
Incertam lucem quatiunt, & crine minaces  
Sanguineo lugubre rubent, tristesque trementi  
Indicunt iras orbi ; nisi publica vota  
Avertant lævum miseris mortalibus omen.  
At verò justis mundum qui temperat horis,  
Vera Jovis proles, cælo purissimus ignis,  
Non errore vago, cecâque libidine fertur ;  
Certus iter fixum peragit ; cursusque diurnos  
Observant homines, & sanctum sydus adorant.*

*O Jane, ô divum si flectere fata liceret ;  
Si parca Anglorum precibus mitescere scirent ;  
Sol iste ante suum cessaret currere cælum,  
Quam Rex Nassovius terra se subtrahet orba  
Addendus superis : sed inexorabile numen  
Omne premit mortale : aderit, volventibus annis,  
Dira futura dies, & ineluctabile tempus,  
Cum pars semidei mæsto materna sepulchro  
Condetur ; dominusque suis plorabitur absens.  
At vos, ô divi, si quid pia vota valebunt,  
Vos precor æterni, quorum hæc sub numine tellus,  
Tuque, ô sancte, tuis, bifrons, cælestia firma  
Pectora consiliis ; sociique per athera divi  
Dic in amicitiam coeant, tecumque Britanniam  
Conjurent servare domum : communibus omnium  
Orati precibus, magno procul omine tristem  
Dii removete diem ; multosque benignius annos  
Accumulate sacro capiti : da Jane senectam  
Immunem curis, placidâque quiete potitam :  
Sat bello, Europæque datum est : satis arma juvenis  
Sensit : & ingentes testatur terra triumphos.  
Canitiem novus ornet honos ; dum tempora circum  
Victrices inter lauros assurgat oliva.*

And own a present deity confels'd,  
 In valour that preserv'd, and power that bless'd.  
 Through the large convex of the azure sky 515  
 (For thither nature casts our common eye)  
 Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light;  
 And comets march with lawless horror bright:  
 These hear no rule, no righteous order own;  
 Their influence dreaded, as their ways unknown:  
 Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw;  
 Till ardent prayer averts the publick woe:  
 But the bright orb that blesses all above,  
 The sacred fire, the real son of *Jove*,  
 Rules not his actions by capricious will; 525  
 Nor by ungovern'd pow'r declines to ill:  
 Fix'd by just laws he goes for ever right:  
 Man knows his course, and thence adores his light.

O *Janus*! would intreated fate conspire,  
 To grant what *Britain*'s wishes could require;  
 Above, that sun should cease his way to go,  
 Ere *William* cease to rule, and bless below:  
 But a relentless destiny  
 Urges all that e'er was born:  
 Snatch'd from her arms, *Britannia* once must mourn  
 The demi-god: the earthly half must die.  
 Yet if our incense can your wrath remove;  
 If human pray'rs avail on minds above;  
 Exert, great god, thy int'rest in the sky;  
 Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity: 540  
 That, conquer'd by the publick vow,  
 They bear the dismal mischief far away:  
 O! long as utmost nature may allow,  
 Let them retard the threaten'd day:  
 Still be our master's life thy happy care:  
 Still let his blessings with his years encrease:  
 To his laborious youth consum'd in war,  
 Add lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace:  
 Let twisted olive bind those lawrels fast,  
 Whose verdure must for ever last.

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*En ! hujus, Jane, auspiciis nascentia longum  
 Sec'la habeant omen pacis ; latique nepotes  
 Seros jucundis agitent sub legibus annos ;  
 Ante ferat quàm cœlo animam Jovis armiger alto :  
 Nobile onus, patrioque heros poscatur olympo ;  
 Ambo ubi Ledæi, ceu qui pedes ibat in hostem,  
 Ceu luctantis equi spumantia qui regit ora ;  
 Magnus ubi Alcides fato & Junonis iniqua  
 Sevis ereptus jussis ; ubi grande Maronis  
 Argumentum, auctor Latii, regnique Britanni  
 Otia agunt : ubi tot radiantia nomina toto  
 Æthere nota satis, quos omnes æquus amavit  
 Jupiter, & meritis homines donavimus aris :  
 Serò, Jane pater, cœlo decus adde patenti  
 Naffovium sydus, quod amicâ luce coruscum  
 Fulgeat, & dubiis ostendat littora nautis.*



Long let this growing *Æra* bleſs his ſway.  
 And let our ſons his preſent rule obey :  
 On his ſure virtue long let earth rely :  
 And late let the imperial eagle fly,  
 To bear the hero thro' his father's ſky,  
 To *Leda's* twins ; or he whoſe glorious ſpeed  
 On foot prevail'd ; or he who tam'd the ſteed ;  
 To *Hercules*, at length abſolv'd by fate  
 From earthly toil, and above envy great ;  
 To *Virgil's* theme, bright *Cytherea's* ſon,  
 Sire of the *Latian*, and the *Britiſh* throne ;  
 To all the radiant names above,  
 Rever'd by men, and dear to *Jove*.  
 Late, *Janus*, let the *Naffaw*-ſtar,  
 New born, in riſing majeſty appear,  
 To triumph over vanquiſh'd night,  
 And guide the proſp'rous mariner  
 With everlaſting beams of friendly light.

3





*An O D E;*

Inscrib'd to the Memory of the  
Honourable Col. *George Villiers*.  
Drown'd in the River *Piava*, in the Country of  
*Friuli*. 1703

In Imitation of *Horace*, Ode 28. Lib. 1.

*Te maris & terra, numeroque carentis arena  
Mensorem cohibent, archyta, &c.*

S Ay, dearest *Villiers*, poor departed friend,  
(Since fleeting life thus suddenly must end)  
Say, what did all thy busie hopes avail,  
That anxious thou from pole to pole didst sail;  
E'er on thy chin the springing beard began  
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man?  
What profited thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,  
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years?  
To wake 'ere morning-dawn to loud alarms,  
And march 'till close of night in heavy arms?  
To scorn the summer suns and winter snows,  
And search thro' ev'ry clime thy country's foes?  
That thou might'st fortune to thy side engage;  
That gentle peace might quell *Bellona's* rage;  
And *Anna's* bounty crown her soldier's hoary age?  
In vain we think that free-will'd man has pow'r,  
To hasten or protract th' appointed hour.  
Our term of life depends not on our deed:  
Before our death our fun'ral was decreed.  
Nor aw'd by foresight, nor mis-led by chance,  
Imperious death directs his ebon lance;  
Peoples great *Henry's* tombs, and leads up

[dance.

*Halben's*

Al

Alike must ev'ry state, and ev'ry age  
Sustain the universal tyrant's rage :  
For neither *William's* pow'r, nor *Mary's* charms  
Could or repel, or pacifie his arms:  
Young *Churchill* fell as life began to bloom :  
And *Bradford's* trembling age expects the tomb.  
Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead  
One moment's respite for the learned head :  
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd ;  
*Mecanas, Sackville, Socrates, and Hyde.*  
And in their various turns the sons must tread  
Those gloomy journeys, which their sires have led

The ancient sage, who did so long maintain,  
That bodies die, but souls return again,  
With all the births and deaths he had in store,  
Went out *Pythagoras*, and came no more.  
And modern *As—l*, whose capricious thought  
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught ;  
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,  
Which play'd so idly with the darts of death.

Some from the stranded vessel force their way ;  
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea :  
Some who escape the fury of the wave,  
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave :  
In journeys, or at home, in war, or peace,  
By hardships many, many fall by ease.  
Each changing season does it's poison bring ;  
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring :  
Wet, dry, cold, hot, at the appointed hour,  
All act subservient to the tyrant's pow'r :  
And when obedient nature knows his will,  
A fly, a grape-stone, or a hair can kill.

For restless *Proserpine* for ever treads  
In paths unseen, o'er our devoted heads ;  
And on the spacious land, and liquid main  
Spreads slow disease, or darts afflictive pain :  
Variety of deaths confirms her endless reign.

On curst *Piava's* banks the goddess stood,  
Show'd her dire warrant to the rising flood ;

When

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When, what I long must love, and long must mourn,  
With fatal speed was urging his return ;  
In his dear country to disperse his care,  
And arm himself by rest for future war ;  
To chide his ancient friend's officious fears,  
And promise to their joys his elder years.

Oh ! destin'd head ; and oh ! severe decree ;  
Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see ;  
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come :  
Impending death is thine, and instant doom.

Hark ! the imperious goddess is obey'd :  
Winds murmur ; snows descend ; and waters spread :  
Oh ! kinsman, friend, — oh ! vain are all the cries  
Of human voice ; strong destiny replies ;  
Weep you on earth ; for he shall sleep below :  
Thence none return ; and thither all must go.

Whoe'er thou art, whom choice or business leads  
To this sad river, or the neighb'ring meads ;  
If thou may'st happen on the dreary shoars  
To find the object which this verse deplores ;  
Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand,  
From the polluting weed and common sand :  
Lay the dead hero graceful in a grave,  
(The only honour he can now receive)  
And fragrant mould upon his body throw ;  
And plant the warrior laurel o'er his brow :  
Light lye the earth ; and flourish green the bough.

So may just heav'n secure thy future life  
From foreign dangers, and domestick strife :  
And when th' infernal judges dismal pow'r  
From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour ;  
When yielding to the sentence, breathless thou  
And pale shalt lye, as what thou buriest now ;  
May some kind friend the piteous object see,  
And equal rites perform to that which once was thine.

# PROLOGUE,

Spoken at COURT before the  
QUEEN;

*On Her Majesty's Birth-Day, 1704.*

SHine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light,  
As when ye hallow'd first this happy night:  
Again transmit your friendly beams to earth,  
As when *Britannia* joy'd for *Anna's* birth:  
And thou, propitious star, whose sacred pow'r  
Presided o'er the monarch's natal hour,  
Thy radiant voyages for ever run,  
Yielding to none but *Cynthia*, and the sun:  
With thy fair aspect still illustrate heav'n:  
Kindly preserve what thou hast greatly giv'n:  
Thy influence for thy *Anna* we implore:  
Prolong one life; and *Britain* asks no more.  
For virtue can no ampler power express,  
Than to be great in war, and good in peace:  
For thought no higher wish of bliss can frame,  
Than to enjoy that virtue still the same.  
Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,  
Who founds her greatness on her subjects love;  
Who does our homage for our good require;  
And orders that which we should first desire:  
Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:  
Her goodness takes our liberty away;  
And haughty *Britain* yields to arbitrary sway.

Let

Let the young *Austrian* then her terrors bear,  
 Great as he is, her delegate in war :  
 Let him in thunder speak to both his *Spains*,  
 That in these dreadful isles a woman reigns.  
 While the bright queen does on her subjects show'r  
 The gentle blessings of her softer pow'r ;  
 Gives sacred morals to a vicious age,  
 To temples zeal, and manners to the stage,  
 Bids the chaste muse without a blush appear,  
 And wit be that which heav'n and she may hear.

*Minerva* thus to *Perseus* lent her shield ;  
 Secure of conquest, sent him to the field :  
 The hero acted what the queen ordain'd :  
 So was his fame compleat, and *Andromede* unchain'd.

Mean time, amidst her native temples late  
 The goddess, studious of her *Grecian's* fate,  
 Taught 'em in laws and letters to excell,  
 In acting justly, and in writing well.  
 Thus whilst she did her various pow'r dispose ;  
 The world was free'd from tyrants, wars, and woes :  
 Virtue was taught in verse, and *Athens' glory* rose. }

## A LETTER

To *Monf. Boileau Despreaux*.

Occasion'd by the Victory at *Blenheim*, 1704.

——— *Cupidum, pater optime, vires*  
*Deficiunt : neque enim quivis horrentia pilis*  
*Agmina, nec fractâ pereuntes cuspide gallos*———

Hor. Sat. i. l. 2.

SInce hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing  
 Successive conquests, and a glorious king ;  
 Must of a man immortal vainly boast ;  
 And bring him lawrels, whatsoe'er they cost :  
 What turn wilt thou employ, what colours lay  
 On the event of that superior day,



In which one *English* subject's prosp'rous hands,  
 (So *Jove* did will, so *Anna* did command :)  
 Broke the proud column of thy master's praise,  
 Which sixty winters had conspir'd to raise?

From the lost field a hundred standards brought  
 Must be the work of chance, and and fortune's fault:  
*Bavaria's* stars must be accus'd, which shone  
 That fatal day the mighty work was done,  
 With rays oblique upon the *Gallic* sun.

Some *Dæmon* envying *France* mis-led the fight:  
 And *Mars* mistook, tho' *Louis* order'd right.  
 When thy \* young muse invok'd the tuneful nine,  
 To say how *Louis* did not pass the *Rhine*,  
 What work had we with *Wageningen* *Arnheim*,  
 Places that could not be reduc'd to Rhime?

And tho' the poet made his last efforts,  
*Wurts* --- who could mention in heroic --- *Wurts*?

But, tell me, hast thou reason to complain  
 Of the rough triumphs of the last campaign?  
 The *Danube* rescu'd, and the empire sav'd,  
 Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd?

And would it prejudice thy softer vein,  
 To sing the princes, *Louis* and *Eugene*?  
 Is it too hard in happy verse to place

The *Vans* and *Vanders* of the *Rhine* and *Maes*?  
 Her warriors *Anna* sends from *Tweed* and *Thames*,  
 That *France* may fall by more harmonious names.  
 Canst thou not *Hamilton* or *Lumby* bear?

Would *Ingoldsby* or *Palmer* offend thy ear?  
 And is there not a sound in *Marlboro's* name,  
 Which thou and all thy brethren ought to claim,  
 Sacred to verse, and sure of endless fame?

*Cutts* is in meetre something harsh to read:  
 Place me the valiant *Gouram* in his stead:  
 Let the intention make the number good:  
 Let generous *Sylvius* speak for honest *Wood*.

\* Epistre 4. du Sr. Boileau Desperaux au Roy  
 En vain, pour Te louer, &c.

And tho' rough *Churchill* scarce in verse will stand,  
So as to have one rhyme at his command ;  
With ease the bard reciting *Blenheim's* plain,  
May close the verse, remembering but the *Dane*.

I grant, old friend, old foe (for such we are  
Alternate, as the chance of peace and war,)   
That we poetic folks, who must restrain  
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain,  
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,  
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose.  
For instance now, how hard it is for me  
To make my matter and my verse agree ?  
*In one great day on Hochstet's fatal plain*  
*French and Bavarians twenty thousand slain ;*  
*Push'd thro' the Danube to the shoars of Styx*  
*Squadrons eighteen, battalions twenty six :*  
*Officers captive made and private men,*  
*Of these twelve hundred, of those thousands ten.*  
*Tents, ammunition, colours, carriages,*  
*Cannons, and kettle-drums——sweet numbers these.*  
But is it thus you *English* bards compose ?  
With *Runick* lays thus tag insipid prose ?  
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,  
Give us a commissary's list in verse ?

Why faith *Despreaux* there's sense in what you say ;  
I told you where my difficulty lay .  
So vast, so num'rous were great *Blenheim's* spoils,  
They scorn the bounds of verse, and mock the muses  
toils.

To make the rough recital aptly chime,  
Or bring the sum of *Gallia's* lots to rhyme,  
'Tis mighty hard : what poet would essay  
To count the streamers of my lord mayor's day ?  
To number all the several dishes drest  
By honest *Lamb*, last coronation feast ?  
Or make arithmetic and epic meet ;  
And *Newton's* thoughts in *Dryden's* style repeat ?

O poet, had it been *Apollo's* will,  
That I had shar'd a portion of thy skill ;

Had this poor breast receiv'd the heav'nly beam ;  
 Or could I hope my verse might reach my theme ;  
 Yet *Boileau*, yet the lab'ring muse should strive,  
 Beneath the shades of *Marlbrô's* wreaths to live:  
 Should call aspiring gods to bless her choice ;  
 And to their fav'rite strain exalt her voice,  
 Arms and a queen to sing ; who, great and good,  
 From peaceful *Thames* to *Danube's* wond'ring flood  
 Sent forth the terror of her high commands,  
 To save the nations from invading hands ;  
 To prop fair liberty's declining cause,  
 And fix the jarring world with equal laws.

The queen should sit in *Windſor's* sacred grove,  
 Attended by the gods of war and love :  
 Both should with equal zeal her smiles implore,  
 To fix her joys, or to extend her pow'r.  
 Sudden, the *Nymphs* and *Tritons* should appear ;  
 And, as great *Anna's* smiles, dispel their fear ;  
 With active dance should her observance claim ;  
 With vocal shell should sound her happy name.  
 Their masters *Thames* should leave the neighb'ring shoar,  
 By his strong anchor known, and silver oar ;  
 Should lay his ensigns at his sov'raign's feet,  
 And audience mild with humble grace intreat.

To her his dear defence he should complain,  
 That whilst he blesses her indulgent reign ;  
 Whilst furthest seas are by his fleets survey'd,  
 And on his happy banks each *India* laid ;  
 His brethren *Maes*, and *Waal*, and *Rhine*, and *Saar*  
 Feel the hard burthen of oppressive war :  
 That *Danube* scarce retains his rightful course,  
 Against two rebel armies neighb'ring force :  
 And all must weep sad captives to the *Sein*,  
 Unless unchain'd and freed by *Britain's* queen.

The valiant sov'raign calls her gen'ral forth ;  
 Neither recites her bounty, nor his worth ;  
 She tells him he must *Europe's* fate redeem,  
 And by that labour merit her esteem :  
 She bids him wait her to the sacred hall ;  
 Shows him prince *Edward*, and the conquer'd *Gaul*,

Fixing

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Fixing the bloody cross upon his breast,  
Says he must die, or succour the distress'd ;  
Placing the saint an emblem by his side,  
She tells him, virtue arm'd must conquer lawless pride,  
The hero bows obedient, and retires :  
The queen's commands exalt the warrior's fires.  
His steps are to the silent woods inclin'd,  
The great design revolving in his mind :  
When to his sight a heav'nly form appears ;  
Her hand a palm, her head a lawrel wears.

Me she begins, the fairest child of *Jove*,  
Below for ever, sought, and bless'd above ;  
Me, the bright source of wealth, & power, & fame ;  
(Nor need I say *Victoria* is my name :)  
Me, the great father down to thee has sent:  
He bids me wait at thy distinguish'd tent,  
To execute what *Anna's* wish would have :  
Her subject thou, I only am her slave.

Dare then, thou much belov'd by smiling fate :  
For *Anna's* sake, and in her name, be great :  
Go forth, and be to distant nations known,  
My future fav'rite, and my darling son.  
At *Schellenberg* I'll manifest sustain  
Thy glorious cause ; and spread my wings again,  
Conspicuous o'er thy helm, in *Blenheim's* plain.  
The goddess said, nor would admit reply  
But cut the liquid air, and gain'd the sky.  
His high commission is thro' *Britain* known ;  
And thronging armies to his standard run.  
He marches thoughtful, and he speedy sails :  
(Bless him, ye seas ! and prosper him, ye gales !)  
*Belgia* receives him welcome to her shoars ;  
And *William's* death with lessen'd grief deplores.  
His presence only must retrieve that loss :  
*Marlbrô* to her must be what *William* was.  
So when great *Atlas*, from these low abodes  
Recall'd, was gather'd to his kindred gods ;  
*Alcides* respired by prudent fate,  
Sustain'd the ball, nor droop'd beneath the weight.

Secret and swift behold the chief advance ;  
 Sees half the empire join'd, and friend to *France* :  
 The *British* general dooms the fight : his sword  
 Dreadful he draws : the captains wait the word.  
*Anne* and *St. George*, the charging hero cries :  
 Shrill eccho from the neighb'ring wood replies,  
*Anne* and *St. George*. at that auspicious sign  
 The standards move ; the adverse armies join.  
 Of eight great hours, time measures out the sands ;  
 And *Europe's* fate in doubtful balance stands :  
 The ninth *Victoria* comes :——o'er *Marlbro's* head  
 Confess'd she sits ; the hostile troops recede :——  
 Triumphs the *Goddeſs*, from her promise freed.

The eagle, by the *British* lion's might  
 Unchain'd and free, directs her upward flight :  
 Nor did she e'er with stronger pinions *Danube's* shoar.

Fir'd with the thoughts which these ideas raise,  
 And great ambition of my country's praise ;  
 The *English* muse should like the *Mantuan* rise :  
 Scornful of earth and clouds, should reach the skies ;  
 With wonder (tho' with envy still) pursu'd by hu-  
 man eyes.

But we must change the style.——just now I said  
 I ne'er was master of the tuneful trade.  
 Or the small genius which my youth could boast,  
 In prose and business lyes extinct and lost.  
 Bless'd, if I may some younger muse excite ;  
 Point out the game, and animate the flight.  
 That from *Marseilles* to *Calais* *France* may know,  
 As we have conqu'rors, we have poets too ;  
 And either lawrel doth in *Britain* grow.  
 That tho' amongst our selves, with too much heat,  
 We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate ;  
 (A consequential ill which freedom draws ;  
 A bad effect, but from a noble cause :)  
 We can with universal zeal advance,  
 To curb the faithless arrogance of *France*.  
 Nor ever shall *Britannia's* sons refuse  
 To answer to thy master, or thy muse ;

Nor



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Nor want just subject for victorious strains,  
While *Marlbro's* arm eternal lawrel gains;  
And where old *Spencer* sung, a new *Elisa* reigns.

FOR THE  
PLAN of a FOUNTAIN,

On which is the QUEEN's Effigies on a triumphal  
Arch, the Figure of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH  
beneath, and the chief Rivers of the World round  
the whole work.

YE active streams, where-e'er your waters flow,  
Let distant climes and furthest nations know,  
What ye from *Thames* and *Danube* have been taught,  
How *Anne* commanded, and how *Marlbro* fought.

*Quàcunque aeterno properatis, flumina, lapsu,  
Divisis latè terris, populisque remotis  
Dicite, nam vobis Tamisis narravit & Ister,  
Anna quid imperiis potuit, quid Marlburus armis.*

The CAMELEON.

AS the *Cameleon*, who is known  
To have no colours of his own;  
But borrows from his neighbour's hue  
His white, or black, his green, or blue;  
And struts as much in ready light,  
Which credit gives him upon sight;  
As if the rain-bow were in tail  
Sett'd on him, and his heirs male:  
So the young 'squire, when first he comes  
From country school, to *Will's* or *Tom's*;

And equally, in truth, is fit  
To be a statesman, or a wit ;  
Without one notion of his own,  
He saunters wildly up and down ;  
Till some acquaintance, good or bad,  
Takes notice of a staring lad ;  
Admits him in among the gang,  
They jest, reply, dispute, harangue :  
He acts and talks, as they befriend him,  
Smear'd with the colours, which they lend him.

Thus meerly, as his fortune chances,  
His merit or his vice advances.

If haply he the sect pursues,  
That read and comment upon news ;  
He takes up their mysterious face :  
He drinks his coffee without lace.  
This week his mimic tongue runs o'er  
What they have said the week before.  
His wisdom sets all *Europe* right ;  
And teaches *Marlb'rough* when to fight.

Or if it be his fate to meet  
With folks who have more wealth than wit ;  
He loves cheap *Port*, and double bub ;  
And settles in the *Hum Drum* club.  
He learns how stocks will fall or rise ;  
Holds poverty the greatest vice.  
Thinks wit the bane of conversation ;  
And says, that learning spoils a nation.

But if, at first, he minds his hits,  
And drinks *Champaine* among the wits ;  
Five deep, he toasts the tow'ring lasses ;  
Repeats you verses writ on glasses ;  
Is in the chair ; prescribes the law ;  
And lies with those he never saw.

## A SIMILE.

DEar *Thomas*, didst thou never pop  
 Thy head into a tin-man's shop?  
 There, *Thomas*, didst thou never see  
 ('Tis but by way of simile)  
 A *Squirrel* spend his little rage,  
 In jumping round a rolling cage?  
 The cage, at either side turn'd up,  
 Striking a ring of bells a-top—?

Mov'd in the orb; pleas'd with the chimes;  
 The foolish creature thinks he climbs:  
 But here or there, turn wood or wire,  
 He never gets two inches higher.

So fares it with those merry blades,  
 That frisk it under *Pindus'* shades.  
 In noble songs, and lofty odes,  
 They tread on stars, and talk with gods.  
 Still dancing in an airy round:  
 Still pleas'd with their own verses sound.  
 Brought back, how fast so'er they go:  
 Always aspiring; always low.

From the *Greek*.

GREat *Bacchus*, born in thunder and in fire,  
 By native heat asserts his dreadful fire.  
 Nourish'd near shady rills and cooling streams,  
 He to the nymphs avows his am'rous flames.  
 To all the brethren at the bell and vine,  
 The moral says; mix water with your wine.

---

---

E P I G R A M.

**F**Rank carves very ill, yet will palm all the meats :  
He eats more than six ; and drinks more than he eats.  
Four pipes after dinner he constantly smokes ;  
And seasons his whifs with impertinent jokes.  
Yet sighing, he says, we must certainly break ;  
And my cruel unkindness compells him to speak :  
For of late I invite him——but four times a week. }

---

A N O T H E R.

**T**O *John* I ow'd great obligation ;  
But *John* unhappily, thought fit,  
To publish it to all the nation :  
Sure *John* and I are more than quit.

---

A N O T H E R.

**Y**Es, every poet is a fool :  
By demonstration *Ned* can show it :  
Happy, cou'd *Ned*'s inverted rule  
Prove every fool to be a poet.

---

A N O T H E R.

**T**Hy naggs (the leanest things alive)  
So very hard thou lov'st to drive ;  
Heard thy anxious coach-man say,  
Costs thee more in whips, than hay.

---

*To a Person who wrote ill,  
and spake worse against me.*

**L**Ye, *Philo*, untouch'd on my peaceable shelf;  
Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed thee;  
I've no envy to thee, and some love to my self:  
Then why shou'd I answer; since first I must read thee.

Drunk with *Helicon's* waters and double-brew'd bub,  
Be a linguist, a poet, a critic, a wag;  
To the solid delight of thy well-judging club  
To the damage alone of thy bookseller *Brag*.

Pursue me with satyr: what harm is there in't?  
But from all *viva voce* reflection forbear:  
There can be no danger from what thou shalt print:  
There may be a little from what thou may'st swear.

---

*On the same Person.*

**W**Hile faster than his costive brain indites,  
*Philo's* quick hand in flowing letters writes:  
His case appears to me like honest *Teague's*,  
When he was run away with, by his legs.  
*Phæbus*, give *Philo* o'er himself command;  
Quicken his senses, or restrain his hand.  
Let him be kept from paper, pen, and ink:  
So may he cease to write, and learn to think.



T H E

NUT-BROWN-MAID.

A P O E M,

*Written three hundred Years since.*

BE it right or wrong, these men among,  
On women do complayne;  
Affyrmyng this, how that it is  
A labour spent in vaine,  
To love them wele; for never a dele,  
They love a man againe.  
For let a man do what he can,  
Ther favour to attayne;  
Yet yf a new do them pursue,  
Ther surstrew lover than  
Laboureth for nought; for from her thought  
He is a banishyd man.

I say not nay, but that all day  
It is bothe writ and sayde,  
That woman's fayth is, as who saythe,  
All utterly decayed;  
But nevertheless right good witness  
I' this case might be layde,  
That they love trewe, and contynew:  
Record the *Nut-brown mayde*.  
Which from her love (whan her to prove,  
He came to make his mone)  
Wold not depart; for in her herte  
She lovdyd but him alone.

H E Than betwene us, lettens discusse,  
What was all the maner

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Between them too ; we wyll also  
 Telle all the peyne and fere  
 That she was in. now I begynne,  
 So that ye me answer.  
 Wherefore all ye, that present be,  
 I pray ye give an eare.

*M A N.*

I am the knyght : I come by nyght,  
 As secret as i can ;  
 Saying, alas ! thus standeth the case,  
 I am a banishyd man.

*W O M A N.*

And I your wyll for to fulfyll  
 In this wyll not refuse ;  
 Trusting to shew, in wordis fewe,  
 That men have an ille use,  
 (To ther own shame) women to blame,  
 And causelese them accuse,  
 Therefore to you I answer now,  
 Aile wymen to excuse :  
 Myn own herte dere, with you what chere,  
 I pray you telle anone ;  
 For in my mynde, of al mankynde,  
 I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

It stondeth so, a dede is do,  
 Wherefore moche harm shall growe :  
 My desteny is for to dey  
 A shamfull deth, I trowe :  
 Or ellis to flee : the one must be :  
 None other way I knowe,  
 But to withdrawe, as an outlaw,  
 And take me to my bowe.  
 Wherefore adew, my owne herte trewe :  
 None other red I can ;  
 For I must to the grene wode goe,  
 Alone a banishyd man.

*W O M A N.*

O Lord ! what is this worldis blyffe,  
 That chaungeth as the mone ?

My somers day, in lusty May,  
Is derked before the none.  
I here you saye, farewell ! nay, nay ;  
We departe not soo sone :  
Why say ye so ? wheder wyl ye goe ?  
Alas ! what have ye done ?  
Alle my welfare to sorrow and care  
Shulde chaunge, yf ye were gone ;  
For in my mynde, of all mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

M A N.

I can beleve, it shall you greeve,  
And shomwhat you distrayne ;  
But as yrwarde, your paynes harde  
Within a day or tweyne,  
Shall sone asslake ; and ye shall take  
Comfort to you agayne.  
Why shulde ye nought ? for to make thought,  
Your labour were in vayne.  
And thus I do, and pray you too,  
As hertely as I can ;  
For I must to the grene wode goe,  
Alone, a banishyd man.

W O M A N.

Now sythe that ye have shewed to me  
The secret of your mynde ;  
I shall be playne to you againe,  
Lyke as ye shall me fynde.  
Syth it is so, that ye wyl goe,  
I wol not leve behynde :  
Shal never be sayd, the *Nut-brown Mayde*  
Was to her love unkynde.  
Make you redy ; for so am I,  
Allthough it were anone :  
For in my mynde, of all mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

M A N.

Yet I you rede, to take good hede,  
What men wyl think and sey ;

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Of yonge and olde it shall be tolde,  
 That ye be gone away :  
 Your wanton wylle for to fulfyll,  
 In grene wode you to play ;  
 And that ye myght from your delyte  
 Noo lenger make delay.  
 Rather than ye shuld thus for me,  
 Be called an ylle woman ;  
 Yet wold I to the grene wode goe,  
 Alone a banishyd man.

W O M A N.

Though it be songe of olde and yonge,  
 That I shuld be to blame ;  
 Theirs be the charge, that speke so large,  
 In hurting of my name.  
 For I wyll prove, that feythful love  
 It is devoyd of shame ;  
 In your distres, and heaviness,  
 To parte wyth you the same.  
 And sure all thoo that doo not so,  
 Trewe lovers ar they none :  
 But in my mynde, of all mankynde,  
 I love but you alone.

M A N.

I counsel you, remember how  
 It is noo maydens lawe,  
 Nothing to dought, but to renne out,  
 To wode, with an outlawe.  
 For ye must there, in your hand bere  
 A bowe ready to drawe :  
 And as a theef, thus must ye lyve,  
 Ever in drede and awe.  
 Whereby to you gret harme myght grow ;  
 Yet I had lever than,  
 That I had to the grene wode goe,  
 Alone, a banishyd man.

W O M A N.

I think not nay ; but as ye saye,  
 It is noo maydens lore ;

But love may make me for your sake,  
As I have said before,  
To come on fote, to hunte and shote,  
To get us mete in store.  
For so that I your company  
May have, I ask noo more :  
From whiche to parte, it makith myn herte  
As colde as any ston.  
For in my mynde, of all mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

For an outlawe, this is the lawe,  
That men hym take and binde,  
Wythout pytee hanged to bee,  
And waver with the wynde.  
Yf I had neede, as God forbede,  
What resons coude ye finde ?  
For sothe I trowe, ye and your bowe  
Shuld draw for fere behynde.  
And noo mervyle, for lytel avayle  
Were in your council than :  
Wherefore I to the wode wyll goe,  
Alone a banishyd man.

*W O M A N.*

Full well know ye, that wymen be  
But febyl for to fyght :  
No womanhede it is in deede,  
To bee bold as a knyght.  
Yet such in fere, yf that ye were,  
With enemys day and nyght ;  
I wolde withstonde, wyth bowe in honde  
To greve them as I myght ;  
And you to save, as wymen have  
From dethe many one :  
For in my mynde, of all mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

Yet take good hede ! for ever I drede,  
That ye coude not sustein



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The thorney weyes, the deep valeis,  
 The snowe, the frost, the reyn,  
 The cold, the hete. For drye or wete,  
 We must lodge on the playn;  
 And us above, noon other rose,  
 But a brake, bush or twayne:  
 Whiche sone shulde greve you, I beleve;  
 And ye wolde gladly than,  
 That I had to the grene wode goe,  
 alone, a banishyd man.

W O M A N.

Syth I have here been partynere  
 With you of joy and blyffe;  
 I must also, parte of your woo  
 Endure, as reson is.  
 Yet am I sure of one plesure;  
 And shortly it is this:  
 That where ye bee, mee seemeth, par-dy,  
 I could not fare amys.  
 Without more speche, I you beseeche,  
 That we were soon a-gone:  
 For in my mynde, of al mankynde,  
 I love but you alone.

M A N.

Yf ye goo thedyr, ye must consider,  
 Whan ye have lust to dyne,  
 Ther shall ne mete be for to gete,  
 Nor drink, bere, ale, ne wine;  
 Ne shetis clene, to lye betwene,  
 Made of thred and twyne;  
 Noon other house, but levys and bowes,  
 To kever your head and myn.  
 O myn herte swete this ylle dyer  
 Shuld make you pale and wan:  
 Wherefore I to the wode wyl goe,  
 Alone, a banishyd man.

W O M A N.

Among the wylde dere, such an archier,  
 As men say that ye bee,

We may not fayle of good vitayle,  
Where is so grete plente.  
And watir cleere of the ryvere  
Shall be full swete to me,  
With whiche in hele, I shall right wele  
Endure, as ye shall see.  
And er we goe, a bed or two  
I can provide anone ;  
For in my mynde, of al mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

Loo ! yet before, ye must do more,  
Yf ye wyl go with me :  
As cutte your here up by your ere,  
Your kurtel by the knee.  
Wyth bowe in honde for to wythstonde  
Your enemys yf nede be :  
And this same nyght, before day-lyght,  
To wode-ward wyl I flee.  
And yf ye wille al this fulfyll,  
Do it shortly as ye can :  
Ellis will I to the grene wode goe,  
Alone a banishyd man.

*W O M A N.*

I shall as now, do more for you,  
Than longeth to womanhede,  
To short my here, a bow to bere,  
To shote in tyme of nede.  
O my sweet moder, before all other  
For you have I most drede :  
But now adiew ! I must ensue,  
Where fortune duth me lede.  
All this make ye, and lete us flee :  
The day run fast upon :  
For in my mynde, of all mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

Nay, nay, not so : ye shall not go ;  
And I shall telle ye why :  
Your appetyte is to be light,  
Of loye, I wele espie.

For

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For right as ye have sayde to me,  
 In lykewyse hardely  
 Ye wolde answere, whosoever it were,  
 In way of company.  
 It is sayd of olde ; sone hote, sone colde ;  
 And so is a woman :  
 Wherefore I to the wode wyl go,  
 Alone a banish'd man.

W O M A N.

Yf ye take hede, yt is noo nede  
 Such wordis to say bee me :  
 For ofte ye preyd, and long assayed,  
 Er I you lovid, par dy.  
 And though that I, of auncestry,  
 A baron's daughter bee ;  
 Yet have you proved, how I you loved,  
 A squyer of low degree :  
 And ever shall, what so befalle,  
 To dey therefore anone ;  
 For in my mynde, of al mankynde,  
 I love but you alone.

M A N.

A baron's childe to be begyled,  
 It were a cursed dede ;  
 To be felawe with an outlawe,  
 Almighty God forbede !  
 Yt bettyr were, the poor squyer  
 Alone to forest spede ;  
 Than ye shal saye, another day,  
 That by that wicked dede  
 Ye were betrayed. wherefore good maide,  
 The best rede that I can,  
 Is that I to the grene wode go,  
 Alone a banishyd man.

W O M A N.

Whatsoever befalle, I never shale  
 Of this thing you upbraid :  
 But yf ye go, and leve me so,  
 Then ye have me betraid.

Remember ye wele, how that ye dele ;  
For yf ye, as ye sayde,  
Be so unkinde, to leave behynde  
Your love, the *Nut-brown Maide* :  
Trust me truely, that I shall dey,  
Soon after ye be gone ;  
For in my mynde, of all mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

Yf that ye went, ye shulde repent ;  
For in the forrest now  
I have purveid me of a maide,  
Whom I love more than you.  
Another fayrer, than e'er ye were ;  
I dare it well avowe :  
And of you bothe, eche shulde be wrothe  
Wyth other, as I trowe.  
It were myn ese, to lyve in pefe,  
So wyl I, yf I can ;  
Wherefore I to the wode wyl go,  
Alone a banishyd man.

*W O M A N.*

Though in the wode, I undirstode,  
Ye had a paramour ;  
All this may nought remove my thought,  
But that I will be your.  
And she shall fynde me soft and kynde,  
And curteis every hour ;  
Glad to fulfyll all that she wylle  
Commaunde me to my power.  
For had ye loo an hundred moo,  
Yet wolde I be that one :  
For in my mynde, of al mankynde,  
I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

Myn owne dere love, I see the prove,  
That ye be kynde and trewe ;  
O mayde and wyf, in al my lyf,  
The best that ever I knewe :

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Be merrey and glad ; be no more sad ;  
 The case is chaunged newe ;  
 For it were ruthe, that for your trowth,  
 You shuld have cause to rewe.  
 Be not dismayed ; whatsoever I sayd  
 To you whan I began :  
 I wyl not to the grene wode go ;  
 I am no banishyd man.

*W O M A N.*

Theis tidingis be more glad to me,  
 Than to be made a quene ;  
 Yf I were sure, they should endure :  
 But it is often seen,  
 When men wyl breke promyse, they speke  
 The wordis on the splene.  
 Ye shape some wyle, me to begyle  
 And stele fro me, I wene.  
 Then were the case wurs than it was ;  
 And I more woo begon ,  
 For in my mynde, of al mankynde,  
 I love but you alone.

*M A N.*

Ye shal not nede, further to drede :  
 I wyl not disparage  
 You. God defende, syth you descende,  
 Of so great a lynage.  
 Now understande, to *Westmerlande*,  
 Whiche is my herytage.  
 I wyl you bringe ; and with a ryng,  
 By wey of maryage  
 I wyl you take, and lady make,  
 As shortly as I can.  
 Thus have ye wone an erlic's son,  
 And not a banishyd man.

*H E N*



H E N R Y and E M M A.

A P O E M.

Upon the Model of the NUT-BROWN MAID.

To C H L O E.

THou, to whose eyes I bend; at whose command,  
(I ho' low my voice, tho' artless be my hand)  
I take the sprightly reed, and sing, and play;  
Careless of what the cens'ring world may say:  
Bright *Chloe*, object of my constant vow,  
Wilt thou a while unbend thy serious brow?  
Wilt thou with pleasure here thy lover's strains;  
And with one heav'nly smile o'erpay his pains?  
No longer shall the *Nut-brown Maid* be old;  
Tho' since her youth three hundred years have roll'd  
At thy desire she shall again be rais'd;  
And her reviving charms in lasting verse be prais'd.

No longer man or woman shall complain,  
That he may love, and not be lov'd again:  
That we in vain the fickle sex pursue,  
Who change the constant lover for the new.  
Whatever has been writ, whatever said,  
Of female passion feign'd, or faith decay'd;  
Henceforth shall in my verse refuted stand,  
Be said to winds, or writ upon the sand.  
And while my notes to future times proclaim  
Unconquer'd love, and ever during flame;  
O fairest of the sex! be thou my muse:  
Deign on my work thy influence to diffuse.

Let

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Let me partake the blessings I rehearse;  
And grant me love, the just reward of verse.

As beauty's potent queen, with ev'ry grace  
That once was *Emma's*, has adorn'd thy face:  
And as her sun has to my bosom dealt  
That constant flame, which faithful *Henry* felt:  
O let the story with thy life agree:  
Let men once more the bright example see;  
What *Emma* was to him, be thou to me.  
Nor send me by thy frown from her I love,  
Distant and sad a banish'd man to rove.  
But oh! with pity long intreated crown  
My pains and hopes; and when thou sayst that one  
Of all mankind thou lov'st, oh! think on me alone.

**W**Here beauteous *Isis* and her husband *Tame*  
With mingled waves for ever flow the same:  
In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd;  
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.

When dreadful *Edward* with successful care,  
Led his free *Britons* to the *Gallic* war;  
This lord had headed his appointed bands,  
In firm allegiance to his king's commands.  
And (all due honours faithfully discharg'd)  
Had brought back his paternal coat, enlarg'd  
With a new mark, the witness of his toil;  
And no inglorious part of foreign spoil.

From the loud camp retir'd, and noisy court,  
In honourable ease and rural sport  
The remnant of his days he safely past;  
Nor found they lagg'd too slow, nor flew too fast.  
He made his wish with his estate comply;  
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to dye.

One child he had, a daughter chaste and fair;  
His age's comfort, and his fortune's heir.  
They call'd her *Emma*; for the beauteous dame  
Who gave the virgin birth, had born the name.  
The name th' indulgent father doubly lov'd;  
For in the child the mother's charms improv'd.

et, as when little round his knees she plaid;  
 He call'd her oft in sport his *Nut-brown Maid*:  
 The friends and tenants took the fondling word;  
 (As still they please, who imitate their lord)  
 Usage confirm'd what fancy had begun:  
 The mutual terms around the lands were known;  
 And *Emma* and the *Nut-brown Maid* were one  
 As with her stature still, her charms encreas'd;  
 Thro' all the isle her beauty was confess'd.  
 Oh! what perfections must that virgin share,  
 Who fairest is esteem'd, where all are fair?  
 From distant shires repair the noble youth,  
 And find, report for once had lessen'd truth.  
 By wonder first, and then by passion mov'd,  
 They came; they saw; they marvell'd; and they lov'd.  
 By publick praises, and by secret sighs,  
 Each own'd the general pow'r of *Emma's* eyes.  
 In tilts and turnaments the valiant strove,  
 By glorious deeds, to purchase *Emma's* love.  
 In gentle verse, the witty told their flame;  
 And grac'd their choicest songs with *Emma's* name.  
 In vain they combated, in vain they writ:  
 Useless their strength, and impotent their wit.  
 Great *Venus* only must direct the dart,  
 Which else will never reach the fair on's heart;  
 Pight of th' attempts of force, and soft effects of art.  
 Great *Venus* must prefer the happy one:  
 In *Henry's* cause her favour must be shown:  
 And *Emma* of mankind must love but him alone.  
 While these in publick, to the castle came,  
 And by their grandeur justify'd their flame:  
 More secret ways the careful *Henry* takes;  
 His squires, his arms, and equipage forsakes.  
 Borrow'd name and false attire array'd,  
 He finds means to see the beauteous maid.  
 When *Emma* hunts, in huntsman's habit drest,  
*Henry* on foot pursues the bounding beast.  
 His right hand his beachen pole he bears:  
 And graceful at his side his horn he wears.

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Still to the glade, where she has bent her way,  
 With knowing skill he drives the future prey.  
 Bids her decline the hill, and shun the brake;  
 And shows the path her steed may safest take.  
 Directs her spear to fix the glorious wound;  
 Pleas'd, in his toils to have her triumph crown'd:  
 And blows her praises in no common sound.  
 A falc'ner *Henry* is, when *Emma* hawks:  
 With her of tarsels' and of lures he talks.  
 Upon his wrist the tow'ring merlin stands;  
 Practis'd to rise, and stoop, at her commands.  
 And when superior now the bird has flown,  
 And headlong brought the tumbling quarry down:  
 With humble reverence he accosts the fair;  
 And with the honour'd feather decks her hair.  
 Yet still, as from the sportive field she goes,  
 His down-cast eye reveals his inward woes.  
 And by his look and sorrow is express,  
 A nobler game pursu'd, than bird or beast.

A shepherd now along the plain he roves;  
 And, with his jolly pipe, delights the groves.  
 The neighb'ring swains around the stranger throng,  
 Or to admire, or emulate his song:  
 While, with soft sorrow he renews his lays,  
 Nor heedful of their envy, nor their praise.  
 But soon as *Emma*'s eyes adorn the plain,  
 His notes he raises to a nobler strain;  
 With dutiful respect, and studious fear,  
 Lest any careless sound offend her ear.

A frantick gipsy now the house he haunts,  
 And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants.  
 With the fond maids in palmistry he deals:  
 They tell the secret first, which he reveals:  
 Says who shall wed, and who shall be beguil'd;  
 What groom shall get, and squire maintain the child.  
 But when bright *Emma* wou'd her fortune know;  
 A softer look unbends his op'ning brow.  
 With trembling awe he gazes on her eye;  
 And in soft accents, forms the kind reply:

That she shall prove as fortunate as fair,  
And *Hymen*'s choicest gifts are all reserv'd for her.

Now oft had *Henry* chang'd his sly disguise;  
Unmark'd by all, but beauteous *Emma*'s eyes.  
Oft had found means alone to see the dame,  
And at her feet to breath his am'rous flame:  
And oft the pangs of absence to remove,  
By letters, soft interpreters of love:  
Till time and industry (the mighty two,  
That bring our wishes nearer to our view)  
Made him perceive, that the inclining fair  
Receiv'd his vows with no reluctant ear;  
That *Venus* had confirm'd her equal reign,  
And dealt to *Emma*'s heart a share of *Henry*'s pain.

While *Cupid* smil'd, by kind occasion bless'd,  
And, with the secret kept, the love increas'd;  
The am'rous youth frequents the silent groves;  
And much he meditates, for much he loves.  
He loves: 'tis true; and is belov'd again:  
Great are his joys; but will they long remain?  
*Emma* with smiles receives his present flame;  
But smiling, will she ever be the same?  
Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds;  
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds.  
Another love may gain her easie youth:  
Time changes thought; and flatt'ry conquers truth.

O impotent estate of human life!

Where hope and fear maintain eternal strife:  
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire;  
And most we question, what we most desire.  
Amongst thy various gifts, great heav'n, bestow  
Our cup of love unmix'd; forbear to throw  
Bitter ingredients in; nor pall the draught  
With nauseous grief: for our ill-judging thought  
Hardly enjoys the pleasurable taste;  
Or deems it not sincere; or fears it cannot last.

With wishes rais'd, with jealousies oppress'd  
Alternate tyrants of the human breast)

By one great trial he resolves to prove  
The faith of woman, and the force of love.



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If scanning *Emma*'s virtues, he may find  
 That beauteous frame inclose a steady mind ;  
 He'll fix his hope, of future joy secure ;  
 And live a slave to *Hymen*'s happy pow'r.  
 But if the fair one, as he fears, is frail ;  
 If pois'd aright in reason's equal scale,  
 Light fly her merits, and her faults prevail ;  
 His mind he vows to free from am'rous care ;  
 The latent mischief from his heart to tear,  
 Resume his azure arms, and shine again in war.

South of the castle, in a verdant glade,  
 A spreading beach extends her friendly shade :  
 Here oft the nymph his breathing vows had heard :  
 Here oft her silence had her heart declar'd.  
 As active spring awak'd her infant buds ;  
 And genial life inform'd the verdant woods ;  
*Henry*, in knots involving *Emma*'s name,  
 Had half express'd, and half conceal'd his flame  
 Upon this tree : and as the tender mark  
 Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark :  
*Venus* had heard the virgin's soft address,  
 That, as the wound, the passion might encrease.  
 As potent nature shed her kindly show'rs,  
 And deck'd the various mead with op'ning flow'rs ;  
 Upon this tree, the nymph's obliging care  
 Had left a frequent wreath for *Henry*'s hair :  
 Which as with gay delight the lover found ;  
 Pleas'd with his conquest, with her present crown'd,  
 Glorious thro' all the plains he oft had gone,  
 And to each swain the mystic honour shown ;  
 The gift still prais'd, the giver still unknown.

His secret note the troubled *Henry* writes,  
 To the known tree the lovely maid invites :  
 Imperfect words and dubious terms express,  
 That unforeseen mischance disturb'd his peace ;  
 That he must something to her ear commend,  
 On which her conduct, and his life depend.

Soon as the fair one had the note receiv'd ;  
 The remnant of the day alone she griev'd :

For different this from ev'ry former note,  
Which *Venus* dictated, and *Henry* wrote ;  
Which told her all his future hopes were laid  
On the dear bosom of his *Nut-brown maid* ;  
Which always bless'd her eyes, and own'd her pow'r ;  
And bid her oft adieu, yet added more

Now night advanc'd. the house in sleep were laid,  
The nurse experienc'd, and the prying maid ;  
And last that sprite, which does incessant haunt  
The lover's steps, the ancient maiden aunt.

To her dear *Henry*, *Emma* wings her way,  
With quicken'd pace repairing forc'd delay.  
For love, fantastic pow'r, that is afraid  
To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid ;  
Undaunted then, o'er cliffs and valleys strays ;  
And leads his vot'ries safe thro' pathless ways.  
Not *Argus* with his hundred eyes shall find,  
Where *Cupid* goes ; tho' he poor guide is blind.

The maiden first arriving sent her eye  
To ask, if yet it's chief delight were nigh :  
With fear, and with desire, with joy, and pain,  
She sees, and runs to meet him on the plain.  
But oh ! his steps proclaim no lover's haste ;  
On the low ground his fix'd regards are cast :  
His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs ;  
And tears suborn'd fall copious from his eyes.

With ease, alas ! we credit what we love :  
His painted grief does real sorrow move  
In the afflicted fair ; adown her cheek  
Trickling the genuine tears their current break.  
Attentive stood the mournful nymph : the man  
Broke silence first : the tale alternate ran.

H E N R Y.

Sincere O tell me, hast thou felt a pain,  
*Emma*, beyond what woman knows to feign ?  
Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove  
With the first tumults of a real love ?  
Hast thou now dreaded, and now blest his sway ;  
Thy turns averse, and joyful to obey ?

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Thy virgin softness hast thou e'er bewail'd,  
 As reason yielded, and as love prevail'd?  
 And wept the potent God's resistless dart,  
 His killing pleasure, his extatick smart,  
 And heav'nly poison thrilling thro' thy heart?  
 If so, with pity view my wretched state;  
 At least deplore, and then forget my fate:  
 To some more happy knight reserve thy charms,  
 By fortune favour'd, and successful arms:  
 And only, as the sun's revolving ray  
 Brings back each year this melancholy day;  
 Permit one sigh, and set apart one tear,  
 To an abandon'd exile's endless care.  
 For me, alas! out-cast of human race,  
 Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace:  
 For lo! these hands in murder are imbru'd;  
 These trembling feet by justice are pursu'd:  
 Fate calls aloud, and hastens me away;  
 A shameful death attends my longer stay;  
 And I this night must fly from thee and love,  
 Condemn'd in lonely woods a banish'd man to rove.

*E M M A.*

What is our bliss that changeth with the moon?  
 And day of life, that darkens e'er 'tis noon?  
 What is true passion, if unblest it dies?  
 And where is *Emma's* joy, if *Henry* flies?  
 If love, alas! be pain; the pain I bear,  
 No thought can figure, and no tongue declare.  
 Ne'er faithful woman felt, nor false one feign'd  
 The flames, which long have in my bosom reign'd:  
 The god of love himself inhabits there,  
 With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care,  
 His complement of stores, and total war.

Oh! cease then coldly to suspect my love;  
 And let my deed at least my faith approve.  
 Alas! no youth shall my endearments share;  
 Nor day, nor night shall interrupt my care:  
 No future story shall with truth upbraid  
 The cold indifference of the *Nut-brown maid*:

Nor to hard banishment shall *Henry* run ;  
While careless *Emma* sleeps on beds of down.  
View me resolv'd, where-e'er thou lead'st, to go,  
Friend to thy pain, and partner of thy woe :  
For I attest fair *Venus*, and her son,  
That I, of all mankind, will love but thee alone.

H E N R Y.

Let prudence yet obstruct thy vent'rous way ;  
And take good heed, what men will think and say ;  
That beauteous *Emma* vagrant courses took ;  
Her father's house and civil life fortook ;  
That full of youthful blood, and fond of man,  
She to the wood-land with an exile ran.  
Reflect, that lessen'd fame is ne'er regain'd ;  
And virgin honour once, is always stain'd :  
Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun :  
Better not do the deed, than weep it done.  
No penance can absolve our guilty fame ;  
Nor tears, that wash out sin, can wash out shame.  
Then fly the sad effects of desp'rate love ;  
And leave a banish'd man thro' lonely woods to rove.

E M M A.

Let *Emma*'s hapless case be falsely told  
By the rash young, or the ill-natur'd old :  
Let ev'ry tongue it's various censures chuse ;  
Absolve with coldness, or with spight accuse :  
Fair truth, at last, her radiant beams will raise ;  
And malice vanquish'd heightens virtue's praise.  
Let then thy favour but indulge my flight ;  
O ! let my presence make thy travels light ;  
And potent *Venus* shall exalt my name  
Above the rumours of censorious fame :  
Nor from that busie *Demon*'s restless pow'r  
Will ever *Emma* other grace implore,  
Than that this truth should to the world be known,  
That I of all mankind, have lov'd but thee alone.

H E N R Y.

But canst thou wield the sword, and bend the bow ?  
With active force repel the sturdy toe ?

When

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When the loud tumult speaks the battle nigh,  
And winged deaths in whistling arrows fly;  
Wilt thou, tho' wounded, yet undaunted stay,  
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day?  
Then, as thy strength decays, thy heart will fail;  
Thy limbs all trembling, and thy cheeks all pale:  
With fruitless sorrow thou, inglorious maid,  
Wilt weep thy safety by thy love betray'd:  
Then to thy friend, by foes o'er-charg'd, deny  
Thy little uselefs aid, and coward fly:  
Then wilt thou curse the chance that made thee love  
A banish'd man, condemn'd in lonely woods to rove.

*E M M A.*

With fatal certainty *Thalestris* knew,  
To send the arrow from the twanging yew:  
And great in arms, and foremost in the war,  
*Bonduca* brandish'd high the *British* spear,  
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame  
Excite the female breast with martial flame?  
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire  
More hardy virtue, and more gen'rous fire?

Near thee, mistrust not, constant I'll abide,  
And fall, or vanquish, fighting by thy side.  
Tho' my inferior strength may not allow,  
That I should bear, or draw the warrior bow;  
With ready hand I will the shaft supply,  
And joy to see thy victor arrows fly.  
Touch'd in the battle by the hostile reed,  
Should'st thou (but heav'n avert it!) should'st thou bleed;  
To stop the wounds my finest lawn I'd tear;  
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair:  
Blest, when my dangers and my toils have shown,  
That I of all, mankind could love but thee alone.

*H E N R Y.*

But canst thou, tender maid, canst thou sustain  
Afflictive want, or hunger's pressing pain?  
Those limbs, in lawn and softest silk array'd,  
From sun-beams guarded, and of winds afraid;  
Can they bear angry *Jove*? can they resist  
The parching dog-star, and the bleak north-east?

When



When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,  
We tread with weary steps the longsome plain;  
When with hard toil we seek our ev'ning food,  
Berries and acorns, from the neighb'ring wood;  
And find among the cliffs no other house,  
But the thin covert of some gather'd boughs;  
Wilt thou not then reluctant send thine eye  
Around the dreary waste, and weeping try,  
(Tho' then, alas! that trial be too late)  
To find thy father's hospitable gate,  
And seats, where ease and plenty brooding fate?  
Those seats, whence long excluded thou must mourn:  
That gate for ever barr'd to thy return:  
Wilt thou not then bewail ill-fated love,  
And hate a banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to rove?

*E M M A.*

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,  
From it's decline determin'd to recede?  
Did I but purpose to embark with thee,  
On the smooth surface of a summer's sea;  
While gentle *Zephyrs* play in prosp'rous gales;  
And fortune's favour fills the swelling sails:  
But would forsake the ship, and make the shoar,  
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar?  
No, *Henry*, no: one sacred oath has ty'd  
Our loves; one destiny our life shall guide;  
Nor wild, nor deep our common way divide.

When from the cave thou risest with the day,  
To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey;  
The cave with moss and branches I'll adorn,  
And chearful sit, to wait my lord's return.  
And when thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;  
(For seldom, archers say, thy arrows err)  
I'll fetch quick fewel from the neighb'ring wood,  
And strike the sparkling flint, and dress the food:  
With humble duty and officious haste,  
I'll cull the furthest mead for thy repast:  
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring;  
And draw thy water from the freshest spring:

And

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And when at night with weary toil oppress'd,  
Soft slumbers thou enjoy'st, and wholesome rest ;  
Watchful I'll guard thee, and with midnight pray'r  
Weary the gods to keep thee in their care ;  
And joyous ask at morn's returning ray,  
If thou hast health, and I may blest the day.  
My thought shall fix, my latest wish depend  
On thee, guide, guardian, kinsman, father, friend :  
By all these sacred names be *Henry* known  
To *Emma's* heart ; and grateful let him own,  
That she of all mankind, could love but him alone.

H E N R Y.

Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care  
Shall in the wildness of the wood prepare :  
Thou, e'er thou goest, unhappiest of thy kind,  
Must leave the habit, and the sex behind.  
No longer shall thy comely tresses break  
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck ;  
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,  
In graceful breeds with various ribbon bound :  
No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd,  
From thy full bosom to thy slender waste,  
That air and harmony of shape express,  
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less :  
Nor shall thy lower garments artful pleat  
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,  
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,  
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide.  
Th' ambrosial plenty of thy shining hair  
Cropt off and lost, scarce lower than thy ear  
Shall stand uncouth : a horseman's coat shall hide,  
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side :  
The short trunk-hose shall shew thy foot and knee  
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free :  
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,  
Mingl'd with men, a man thou must appear.

Nor solitude, nor gentle peace of mind,  
Mistaken maid, shalt thou in forests find :  
'Tis long since *Cynthia* and her train were there ;  
Or guardian gods made innocence their care.

Vagrants

Vagrants and out-laws shall offend thy view;  
 (For such must be my friends;) a hideous crew,  
 By adverse fortune mix'd in social ill;  
 Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill:  
 Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,  
 The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back;  
 By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,  
 Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread.  
 With such must *Emma* hunt the tedious day,  
 Assist their violence, and divide their prey;  
 With such she must return at setting light;  
 Tho' not partaker, witness of their night.  
 Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,  
 And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds  
 Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry;  
 The ill-bred question, and the lewd reply;  
 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse  
 Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse,  
 That latest weapon of the wretches war:  
 And blasphemy, sad comrade of despair.

Now, *Emma*, now the last reflection make,  
 What thou woud'st follow, what thou must forsake:  
 By our ill-omen'd stars, and adverse heav'n,  
 No middle object to thy choice is giv'n.  
 Or yield thy virtue to attain thy love;  
 Or leave a banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to rove.

E M M A.

O grief of heart! that our unhappy fates  
 Force thee to suffer what thy honour hates:  
 Mix thee amongst the bad; or make thee run  
 Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee shun.  
 Yet with her *Henry* still let *Emma* go;  
 With him abhor the vice, but share the woe:  
 And sure my little heart can never err  
 Amidst the worst, if *Henry* still be there.

Our outward act is prompted from within;  
 And from the sinner's mind proceeds the sin:  
 By her own choice free virtue is approv'd;  
 Nor by the force of outward objects mov'd.

Who

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Who has assay'd no danger, gains no praise.  
In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,  
Triumphant constancy has fix'd her seat :  
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat :  
Their flatt'ry she rejects, nor fears their threat.

For thee alone these little charms I dress ;  
Condemn'd them, or absolv'd them by thy test.  
In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone ;  
Or negligently plac'd, for thee alone :  
For thee again they shall be laid aside ;  
The woman, *Henry*, shall put off her pride  
For thee : my cloaths, my sex exchange'd, for thee,  
I'll mingle with the peoples wretched lee ;  
Oh ! line extream of human infamy !  
Wanting the scissors with these hands I'll tear  
(If that obstructs my flight ) this load of hair.  
Black foot or yellow walnut shall disgrace  
This little red and white of *Emma*'s face.  
These nails with scratches shall deform my breast,  
Left by my look or colour be express'd  
The mark of ought high born, or ever better dress'd  
Let in this commerce' under this disguise,  
Let me be grateful still to *Henry*'s eyes :  
Lost to the world, let me to him be known :  
My fate I can absolve, if he shall own,  
That leaving all mankind, I love but him alone.

H E N R Y.

O wildest thought of an abandon'd mind !  
Name, habit, parents, woman left behind,  
Ev'n honour dubious, thou prefer'st to go  
Wild to the woods with me ; said *Emma* so ?  
Or did I dream what *Emma* never said ?  
O guilty error ! and oh wretched maid !  
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same  
With him, who next should tempt her easie fame ;  
And blow with empty words the susceptible flame.  
Now why should doubtful terms thy mind perplex ?  
Confess thy frailty, and avow the sex :  
No longer loose desire for constant love  
Mistake ; but say 'tis man, with whom thou long'st to

[rove.

EMMA

E M M A.

Are there not poisons, racks, and flames, and swords;  
That *Emma* thus must die by *Henry's* words?  
Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,  
But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame?  
More fatal *Henry's* words they murder *Emma's* fame.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,  
Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung,  
Whose artful sweetness and harmonious strain  
Courting my grace, yet courting it in vain,  
Call'd sighs, and tears, and wishes to it's aid:  
And, whilst it *Henry's* glowing flame convey'd,  
Still blam'd the coldness of the *Nut-brown Maid*?

Let envious jealousy, and canker'd spight  
Produce my action to severest light,  
And tax my open day, or secret night.  
Did e'er my tongue speak my unguarded heart  
The least inclin'd to play the wanton's part?  
Did e'er my eye one inward thought reveal,  
Which angels might not hear, and virgins tell?  
And hast thou, *Henry*, in my conduct known  
One fault, but that which I must ever own,  
That I of all mankind, have lov'd but thee alone?

H E N R Y.

Vainly thou talk'st of loving me alone:  
Each man is man; and all our sex is one.  
False are our words; and fickle is our mind:  
Nor in love's ritual can we ever find:  
Vows made to last, or promises to bind.

By nature prompted, and for empire made,  
Alike by strength or cunning we invade:  
When arm'd with rage we march against the foe;  
We lift the battle-ax, and draw the bow:  
When fir'd with passion we attack the fair;  
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear:  
Our falsehood and our arms have equal use;  
As they our conquest or delight produce.  
The foolish heart thou gav'st, again receive;  
The only boon departing love can give.



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To be less wretched, be no longer true :  
 What strives to fly thee, why should'st thou pursue ?  
 Forget the present flame ; indulge a new .  
 Single the loveliest of the am'rous youth ;  
 Ask for his vow ; but hope not for his truth.  
 The next man (and the next thou shalt believe )  
 Will pawn his gods, intending to deceive ;  
 Will kneel, implore, persist, o'ercome, and leave.  
 Hence let thy *Cupid* aim his arrows right ;  
 Be wise, and false ; shun trouble, seek delight,  
 Change thou the first ; nor wait thy lover's flight.  
 Why shouldst thou weep ? let nature judge our case :  
 I saw thee young, and fair ; pursu'd the chase  
 Of youth, and beauty : I another saw  
 Fairer, and younger : yielding to the law  
 Of our all-ruling mother, I pursu'd  
 More youth, more beauty : blest vicissitude !  
 My active heart still keeps it's pristine flame ;  
 The object alter'd, the desire the same.

This younger fairer pleads her rightful charms :  
 With present power compels me to her arms  
 And much I fear, from my subjected mind,  
 (If beauty's force to constant love can bind )  
 That years may roll, e'er in her turn, the maid  
 Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd :  
 And weeping follow me, as thou dost now,  
 With idle clamours of a broken vow.

Nor can the wildness of thy wishes err  
 So wide, to hope that thou may'st live with her.  
 Love, well thou know'st, no partnership allows :  
*Cupid* averse rejects divided vows.

Then from thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove  
 An useless sorrow, and an ill-star'd love ;  
 And leave me with the fair, at large in woods to rove.

*E M M A.*

Are we in life thro' one great error led ?  
 Is each man perjur'd and each nymph betray'd ?  
 Of the superior sex art thou the worst ?  
 Am I of mine the most compleatly curst ?

Yet

Yet let me go with thee; and going prove,  
From what I will endure, how much I love.

This potent beauty, this triumphant fair,  
This happy object of our diff'rent care,  
Her let me follow; her let me attend,  
A servant: (she may scorn the name of friend.)  
What she demands, incessant I'll prepare;  
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll pleat her hair:  
My busie diligence shall deck her board;  
(For there at least I may approach my lord.)  
And when her *Henry's* softer hours advise  
His servant's absence; with dejected eyes  
Far I'll recede, and sighs forbid to rise.

Yet when encreasing grief brings slow disease;  
And ebbing life, on terms severe as these,  
Will have it's little lamp no longer fed;  
When *Henry's* shows him *Emma* dead;  
Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect.  
With virgin honours let my herse be deckt,  
And decent emblem; and at least persuade  
This happy nymph, that *Emma* may be laid,  
Where thou, dear author of my death, where she  
With frequent eye my sepulchre may see.  
The nymph amidst her joys may haply breath  
One pious sigh, reflecting on my death,  
And the sad fate which she may one day prove,  
Who hopes from *Henry's* vows eternal love.  
And thou forsworn, thou cruel, as thou art,  
If *Emma's* image ever touch'd thy heart,  
Thou sure must give one thought, and drop one tear  
To her whom love abandon'd to despair;  
To her, who dying, on the wounded stone  
Bid it in lasting characters be known,  
That, of mankind, she lov'd but thee alone.

H E N R Y.

Hear, solemn *Jove*; and conscious *Venus*, hear;  
And thou, bright maid, believe me, whilst I swear;  
No time, no change, no future flame shall move  
The well plac'd basis of my lasting love.

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O powerful virtue ! O victorious fair !  
At least excuse a tryal too severe :  
Receive the triumph, and forget the war.

No banish'd man condemn'd in woods to rove,  
Intreats thy pardon, and implores thy love :  
No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,  
Fairest collection of thy sexes charms,  
Crown of my love, and honour of my youth :  
*Henry*, thy *Henry* with eternal truth,  
As thou may'st wish, shall all his life employ,  
And found his glory in his *Emma*'s joy.

In me behold the potent *Edgar*'s heir,  
Illustrious earl, him terrible in war  
Let *Loyre* confess ; for she has felt his sword,  
And trembling fled before the *British* lord.  
Him great in peace and wealth fair *Deva* knows ;  
For she amidst his spacious meadows flows ;  
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands ;  
And sees his numerous herds imprint her sands.

And thou, my fair, my dove, shalt raise thy thought  
To greatness next to empire ; shalt be brought  
With solemn pomp, to my paternal seat,  
Where peace and plenty on thy word shall wait.  
Musick and song shall wake the marriage-day :  
And while the priests accuse the bride's delay ;  
Myrtles and roses shall obstruct her way.

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn ;  
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy morn :  
Succeeding years their happy race shall run ;  
And age unheeded by delight come on ;  
While yet superior love shall mock his pow'r :  
And when old time shall turn the fated hour,  
Which only can our well-ty'd knot unfold,  
What rests of both, one sepulchre shall hold.

Hence then, for ever from my *Emma*'s breast  
(That heav'n of softness, and that seat of rest)  
Ye doubts and fears, and all that know to move  
Tormenting grief, and all that trouble love,  
Scatter'd by winds recede, and wild in forests rove.

E M M A.

O day the fairest sure that ever rose!  
 Period and end of anxious *Emma's* woes!  
 Sire of her joy, and source of her delight;  
 O! wing'd with pleasure take thy happy flight,  
 And give each future morn a tincture of thy white.  
 Yet tell thy vot'ry, potent queen of love,  
*Henry*, my *Henry*, will he never rove?  
 Will he be ever kind, and just, and good?  
 And is there yet no mistress in the wood?  
 None, none there is: the thought was rash and vain;  
 A false idea, and a fancy'd pain.  
 Doubt shall for ever quit my strengthen'd heart;  
 And anxious jealousy's corroding smart;  
 Nor other inmate shall inhabit there,  
 But soft belief, young joy, and pleasing care.

Hence let the tides of plenty ebb and flow,  
 And fortune's various gale unheeded blow.  
 If at my feet the suppliant goddess stands,  
 And sheds her treasure with unweary'd hands;  
 Her present favour cautious I'll embrace,  
 And not unthankful use the proffer'd grace:  
 If she reclaims the temporary boon,  
 And ties her pinions, flutt'ring to be gone;  
 Secure of mind I'll obviate her intent,  
 And unconcern'd return the good she lent.  
 Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,  
 From any turn of her fantastick wheel:  
 Friendship's great laws, and love's superior pow'rs,  
 Must mark the colour of my future hours.  
 From the events which thy commands create,  
 I must my blessings or my sorrows date:  
 And *Henry's* will must dictate *Emma's* fate.

Yet while with close delight and inward pride  
 (Which from the world my careful soul shall hide)  
 I see thee, lord and end of my desire,  
 Exalted high as virtue can require;  
 With pow'r invested, and with pleasure chear'd;  
 Sought by the good, by the oppressor fear'd;

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O powerful virtue ! O victorious fair !  
At least excuse a tryal too severe :  
Receive the triumph, and forget the war.

No banish'd man condemn'd in woods to rove,  
Intreats thy pardon, and implores thy love :  
No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,  
Fairest collection of thy sexes charms,  
Crown of my love, and honour of my youth :  
*Henry*, thy *Henry* with eternal truth,  
As thou may'st wish, shall all his life employ,  
And found his glory in his *Emma*'s joy.

In me behold the potent *Edgar*'s heir,  
Illustrious earl, him terrible in war  
Let *Loyre* confess ; for she has felt his sword,  
And trembling fled before the *British* lord.  
Him great in peace and wealth fair *Deva* knows ;  
For she amidst his spacious meadows flows ;  
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands ;  
And sees his numerous herds imprint her sands.

And thou, my fair, my dove, shalt raise thy thought  
To greatness next to empire ; shalt be brought  
With solemn pomp, to my paternal seat,  
Where peace and plenty on thy word shall wait.  
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 (Which from the world my careful soul shall hide)  
 I see thee, lord and end of my desire,  
 Exalted high as virtue can require;  
 With pow'r invested, and with pleasure chear'd;  
 Sought by the good, by the oppressor fear'd;

Loaded

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Loaded and blest with all the affluent store,  
Which human vows at smoaking shrines implore;  
Grateful and humble grant me to employ  
My life, subservient only to thy joy;  
And at my death to blest thy kindness shown  
To her, who of mankind, could love but thee alone.

While thus the constant pair alternate said,  
Joyful above them, and around them play'd  
Angels and sportive loves, a numerous crowd;  
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd:  
They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,  
To chuse propitious shafts; a precious store:  
That when their god should take his future darts,  
To strike (however rarely) constant hearts,  
His happy skill might proper arms employ,  
All tipt with pleasure, and all wing'd with joy:  
And those, they vow'd, whose lives should imitate  
These lovers constancy, should share their fate.

The queen of beauty stop'd her bridled doves;  
Approv'd the little labour of the loves;  
Was proud and pleas'd the mutual vow to hear;  
And to the triumph call'd the god of war:  
Soon as she calls, the god is always near.

Now *Mars*, she said, let *Fame* exalt her voice;  
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice:  
But when she sings great *Edward* from the field  
Return'd, the hostile spear and captive shield,  
In *Concord's* temple hung, and *Gallia* taught to yield.  
And when, as prudent *Saturn* shall compleat  
The years design'd to perfect *Britain's* state;  
The swift-wing'd power shall take her trump again,  
To sing her fav'rite *Anna's* wond'rous reign;  
To recollect unweary'd *Marlbro's* toils,  
Old *Rufus'* hall unequal to his spoils;  
The *British* soldier from his high command  
Glorious, and *Gaul* thrice vanquish'd by his hand;  
Let her at least perform what I desire;  
With second breath the vocal brass inspire;

And

And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,  
What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain.

And when thy tumults and thy fights are past,  
And when thy laurels at my feet are cast;  
Faithful may'st thou like *British Henry* prove,  
And *Emma*-like let me return thy love.

Renown'd for truth let all thy sons appear;  
And constant beauty shall reward their care.

*Mars* smil'd, and bow'd: the *Cyprian* deity  
Turn'd to the glorious ruler of the sky:  
And thou, the smiling said, great god of days  
And verse, behold my deed; and sing my praise.  
As on the *British* earth, my fav'rite isle,  
Thy gentle rays and kindest influence smile,  
Thro' all her laughing fields and verdant groves,  
Proclaim with joy these memorable loves.  
From ev'ry annual course let one great day,  
To celebrated sports and floral play  
Be set aside; and in the softest lays  
Of thy poetic sons, be solemn praise,  
And everlasting marks of honour paid  
To the true lover, and the nut-brown maid.



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A N  
O D E,  
Humbly inscrib'd to the  
Q U E E N.  
O N T H E  
*Glorious Success*

O F  
Her M A J E S T Y ' s Arms,  
1706.

---

Written in Imitation of *Spenser's* Style.

---

*Te non parentis funera Gallix,  
Duraque tellus audit Iberix:  
Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri  
Compositis venerantur armis.*

Hor.





## P R E F A C E.

**W**Hen I first thought of writing upon this occasion, I found the Ideas so great and numerous, that I judg'd them more proper for the warmth of an Ode, than for any other sort of poetry: I therefore set Horace before me for a pattern, and particularly his famous ode, the fourth of the fourth book,

*Qualem ministrum fulminis Alitem, &c.*

*which he wrote in praise of Drusus after his expedition into Germany, and of Augustus upon his happy choice of that general. And in the following poem, tho' I have endeavour'd to imitate all the great strokes of that ode, I have taken the liberty to go off from it, and to add variously, as the subject and my own imagination carry'd me. As to the style, the choice I made of following the Ode in Latin, determin'd me in English to the Stanza; and herein it was impossible not to have a mind to follow our great Countryman Spenser; which I have done (as well at least as I could) in the manner of my expression, and the turn of my number: Having only added one verse to his stanza, which I thought made the number more harmonious; and avoided such of his words as I found too obsolete: I have however retain'd some few of them, to make the colouring look more like Spenser's. Behest, Command; Band, Army; Prowess, strength; I weet, I know; I ween, I think; whilom, heretofore; and two or three more of that kind, which I hope the Ladies will pardon me, and not judge my Muse less handsome, tho' for once she appears in a farthingal. I have also, in Spenser's manner, us'd Cæsar for the Emperor, Boya for Bavaria, Bavar for that prince, Istet for Danube, Iberia for Spain, &c.*

*That*

*That noble part of the Ode which I just now mentioned,*

Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Illo  
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus, &c.—

where Horace praises the Romans as being descended from Æneas, I have turn'd to the honour of the British nation, descended from Brute, likewise a Trojan. That this Brute, fourth or fifth from Æneas, settled in England, and built London, which he call'd Troja Nova, or Troynovante, is a story, which (I think) owes it's original if not to Geoffry of Monmouth, at least to the Monkish writers; yet is not rejected by our great Cambden; and is told by Milton, as if at least he was pleas'd with it, tho' possibly he does not believe it: however it carries a poetical authority, which is sufficient for our purpose. It is as certain that Brute came into England, as that Æneas went into Italy; and upon the supposition of these facts, Virgil wrote the best poem that the world ever read, and Spenser paid queen Elizabeth the greatest compliment.

I need not obviate one piece of criticism, that I bring my Hero,

From burning Troy, and Xanthus red with blood:

whereas he was not born, when that city was destroy'd. Virgil, in the case of his own Æneas relating to Dido, will stand as a sufficient proof, that a man in his poetical capacity is not accountable for a little fault in chronology.

My two great examples, Horace and Spenser, in many things resemble each other: both have a height of imagination, and a majesty of expression in describing the Sublime; and both know to temper those talents, and sweeten the description, so as to make it lovely, as well as pompous: Both have equally that agreeable manner of mixing morality with their story, and that curiosa felicitas in the choice

*of their diction, which every writer aims at, and so very few have reach'd: both are particularly fine in their images, and, knowing in their numbers. Leaving therefore our two masters to the consideration and study of those who design to excel in poetry, I only beg leave to add, that it is long since I have (or at least ought to have) quitted Parnassus, and all the flow'ry roads on that side the country; tho' I thought my self indispensably oblig'd, upon the present occasion, to take a little journey into those parts.*





A N

O D E,

Humbly inscrib'd to the

Q U E E N.

I.

W HEN great *Augustus* govern'd ancient *Rome*,  
And sent his conqu'ring bands to foreign wars ;  
Abroad when dreaded, and belov'd at home,  
He saw his fame encreasing with his years ;  
*Horace*, great bard (so fate ordain'd) arose ;  
And bold, as were his country-men in fight,  
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,  
And set their battles in eternal light :  
High as their trumpet's tune, his lyre he strung ;  
And with his prince's arms he moraliz'd his song.

II.

When bright *Eliza* rul'd *Britannia*'s state,  
Widely distributing her high commands ;  
And boldly wise, and fortunately great,  
Freed the glad nations from tyrannick bands ;  
An equal genius was in *Spenser* found :  
To the high theme he match'd his noble lays :  
He travell'd *England* o'er on fairy-ground,  
In mystick notes to sing his monarch's praise :  
Reciting wondrous truths in pleasing dreams,  
He deck'd *Eliza*'s head with *Gloriana*'s beams.

III.

But, greatest *Anna* ! while thy arms pursue  
Paths of renown, and climb ascents of fame,  
Which nor *Augustus*, nor *Eliza* knew ;  
What poet shall be found to sing thy name ?

What

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What numbers shall record, what tongue shall say  
Thy wars on land, thy triumphs on the main?  
O fairest model of imperial sway!  
What equal pen shall write thy wond'rous reign?  
Who shall attempts and feats of arms rehearse,  
Not yet by story told, nor parallel'd by verse?

IV.

Me all too mean for such a task I weet;  
Yet if the *Sovereign Lady* daign's to smile,  
I'll follow *Horace* with impetuous heat,  
And cloath the verse in *Spenser's* native style.  
By these examples rightly taught to sing,  
And smit with pleasure of my country's praise,  
Stretching the plumes of an uncommon wing,  
High as *Olympus* I my flight will raise:  
And latest times shall in my numbers read  
*Anna's* immortal fame, and *Marlbrô's* hardy deed.

V.

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,  
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,  
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood;  
'Till by *Jove's* high behests call'd out to war,  
And charg'd with thunder of his angry king,  
His bosom with the vengeful message glows:  
Upward the noble bird directs his wing;  
And tow'ring round his master's earth-born foes,  
Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire;  
Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked fire.

VI.

Sedate and calm thus victor *Marlbrô* fate,  
Shaded with laurels, in his native land;  
'Till *Anna* calls him from his soft retreat,  
And gives her second thunder to his hand.  
Then leaving sweet repose, and gentle ease,  
With ardent speed he seeks the distant foe:  
Marching o'er hills and vales, o'er rocks and seas,  
He meditates, and strikes the wond'rous blow.  
Our thought flies slower than our general's fame:  
Grasps he the bolt? (we ask) when he has hurl'd the  
flame.

When



VII.

When fierce *Bavar* on *Judoign's* spacious plain  
Did from afar the *British* chief behold ;  
Betwixt despair, and rage, and hope, and pain,  
Something within his warring bosom roll'd :  
He views that fav'rite of indulgent fame,  
Whom *Whilom* he had met on *Ister's* shoar :  
Too well, alas ! the man he knows, the same,  
Whose prowess there repell'd the *Boyan* pow'r ;  
And sent them trembling thro' the frighted lands,  
Swift as the whirlwind drives *Arabia's* scatter'd sands.

VIII.

His former losses he forgets to grieve ;  
Absolves his fate, if with a kinder ray  
It now would shine, and only give him leave  
To balance the account of *Blenheim's* day.  
So the fell lion in the lonely glade,  
His side still smarting with the hunter's spear,  
Tho' deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,  
Roars terrible, and meditates new war ;  
In sullen fury traverses the plain,  
To find the vent'rous foe, and battle him again.

IX.

Misguided prince, no longer urge thy fate,  
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war ;  
Fam'd in misfortune, and in ruin great,  
Confess the force of *Marlbro's* stronger star.  
Those laurel groves (the merits of thy youth)  
Which thou from *Mahomet* didst greatly gain,  
While bold assertor of resistless truth,  
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain,  
Must from thy brow their falling honours shed ;  
And their transplanted wreaths must deck a worthier  
X, (head,

Yet cease the ways of providence to blame,  
And human faults with human grief confess :  
'Tis thou art chang'd, while Heav'n is still the same ;  
From thy ill councils date thy ill success.  
Impartial justice holds her equal scales ;  
'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline :

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If over thee thy glorious foe prevails ;  
He now defends the cause, that once was thine.  
Righteous the war, the champion shall subdue ;  
For *Jove's* great handmaid, power, must *Jove's* decrees

XI.

(pursue.

Hark ! the dire trumpets sound their shrill alarms ;  
*Auverquerque*, branch'd from the renown'd *Nassaus*,  
Hoary in war, and bent beneath his arms,  
His glorious sword with dauntless courage draws.  
When anxious *Britain* mourn'd her parting lord,  
And all of *William* that was mortal dy'd ;  
The faithful hero had receiv'd this sword  
From his expiring master's much lov'd side.  
Oft from it's fatal ire has *Louis* flown,  
Where-e'er great *William* led, or *Maese* and *Sambre* run.

XII.

But brandish'd high, in an ill-omen'd hour  
To thee, proud *Gaul*, behold thy justest fear,  
The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r :  
'Tis that which *Cæsar* gave the *British* peer.  
He took the gift ; nor ever will I sheath  
This steel (so *Anna's* high behests ordain)  
The general said, unless by glorious death  
Absolv'd, 'till conquest has confirm'd your reign.  
Returns like these our *Mistress* bids us make,  
When from a foreign prince a gift her *Britons* take.

XIII.

And now fierce *Gallia* rushes on her foes,  
Her force augmented by the *Boyan* bands :  
So *Volga's* stream, increas'd by mountain snows,  
Rolls with new fury down thro' *Russia's* lands.  
Like two great rocks against the raging tide,  
(If virtue's force with nature's we compare)  
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,  
Sustain the impulse, and receive the war.  
Round their firm sides in vain the tempest beats,  
And still the foaming wave with lessen'd pow'r retreats.

XIV..

The rage dispers'd, the glorious pair advance,  
With mingl'd anger, and collected might,

To

To turn the war ; and tell aggressing *France*,  
How *Britain's* sons, and *Britain's* friends can fight.  
On conquest fix'd, and covetous of fame,  
Behold 'em rushing thro' the *Gallic* host.  
Thro' standing corn so runs the sudden flame,  
Or eastern winds along *Sicilia's* coast.  
They deal their terrors to the adverse nation :  
Pale death attends their arms and ghastly desolation.

XV.

But while with fiercest ire *Bellona* glows ;  
And *Europe* rather hopes than fears her fate ;  
While *Britain* presses her afflicted foes ;  
What horror damps the strong, and quells the great ?  
Whence look the soldiers cheeks dismay'd and pale ?  
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread ?  
The hostile troops, I ween, almost prevail ;  
And the pursuers only not recede.  
Alas ! their lessen'd rage proclaims their grief ;  
For anxious, lo ! they croud around their falling chief

XVI

I thank thee, fate, exclaims the fierce *Bavar* ;  
Let *Boya's* trumpet grateful *Io's* sound :  
I saw him fall, their thunderbolt of war :----  
Ever to vengeance sacred be the ground.----  
Vain wishes ! short joy ! the hero mounts again  
In greater glory, and with fuller light :  
The ev'ning star so falls into the main,  
To rise at morn more prevalently bright.  
He rises safe : but near, too near his side,  
A good man's grievous loss, a faithful servant dy'd,

XVII.

Propitious *Mars* ! the battle is regain'd :  
The foe with lessen'd wrath disputes the field :  
The *Briton* fights, by fav'ring gods sustain'd :  
Freedom must live ; and lawless pow'r must yield.  
Vain now the tales which fab'ling poets tell,  
That wav'ring *Conquest* still desires to rove :  
In *Marlbrô's* camp the goddess knows to dwell :  
Long as the hero's life remains her love.  
Again *France* flies, again the duke pursues :  
And on *Ramillia's* plains he *Blenheim's* fame renews.

XVIII.

## XVIII.

Great thanks, O captain great in arms ! receive  
 From thy triumphant country's publick voice :  
 Thy country greater thanks can only give  
 To *Anne*, to her who made those arms her choice.  
 Recording *Schellenberg's* and *Blenheim's* toils,  
 We dreaded lest thou should'st those toils repeat :  
 We view'd the palace charg'd with *Gallie* spoils ;  
 And in those spoils we thought thy praise compleat :  
 For never *Greek*, we deem'd, nor *Roman* knight,  
 In characters like these did e'er his acts indite.

## XIX.

Yet mindless still of ease, thy virtue flies  
 A pitch, to old and modern times unknown :  
 Those goodly deeds which we so highly prize,  
 Imperfect seem, great chief, to thee alone.  
 Those heights where *William's* virtue might have staid,  
 And on the subject world look'd safely down ;  
 By *Marlbrough* pass'd, the props and steps were made  
 Sublimer yet to raise his queen's renown,  
 Still gaining more, still slighting what he gain'd,  
 Nought done the hero deem'd, while ought undone re-

## XX.

[main'd.

When swift-wing'd *Rumor* told the mighty *Gaul*,  
 How lessen'd from the field *Bavar* was fled ;  
 He wept the swiftness of the champion's fall ;  
 And thus the royal treaty-breaker said :  
 And lives he yet, the great, the lost *Bavar*,  
 Ruin to *Gallia*, in the name of friend ?  
 Tell me, how far has fortune been severe ?  
 Has the foe's glory, or our grief an end ?  
 Remains there, of the fifty thousand lost,  
 To save our threaten'd realm, or guard our

shatter'd  
[coast ?

## XXI.

To the close rock the frighted raven flies ;  
 Soon as the rising eagle cuts the air :  
 The shaggy wolf unseen and trembling lyes,  
 When the hoarse roar proclaims the lion near.  
 Ill-starr'd did we our forts and lines forsake,  
 To dare our *British* foes to open fight :

Our



Our conquest we by stratagem should make :  
 Our triumph had been founded in our flight.  
 'Tis our's, by craft, and by surprize to gain :  
 'Tis their's, to meet in arms, and battle in the plain:

XXII.

The ancient father of this hostile brood,  
 Their boasted *Brute*, undaunted snatch'd his gods  
 From burning *Troy*, and *Xanthus*, red with blood,  
 And fix'd on silver *Thames* his dire abodes :  
 And this be *Troynovante*, he said, the seat  
 By heav'n ordain'd, my sons, your lasting place :  
 Superior here to all the bolts of fate,  
 Live mindful of the author of your race ;  
 Whom neither *Greece*, nor war, nor want, nor flame,  
 Nor great *Peleides'* arm, nor *Juno's* rage could tame.

XXIII.

Their *Tudor's* hence, and *Stuart's* off-spring flow ;  
 Hence *Edward* dreadful with his sable shield ;  
*Talbot*, to *Gallia's* pow'r eternal foe ;  
 And *Seymour*, fam'd in council, or in field :  
 Hence *Nevil* great to settle or dethrone ;  
 And *Drake*, and *Ca'ndish*, terrors of the sea :  
 Hence *Butler's* sons, o'er land and ocean known ;  
*Herbert's* and *Churchill's* warring progeny :  
 Hence the long roll which *Gallia* should conceal :  
 For oh ! who vanquish'd loves the victor's fame to tell :

XXIV.

Envy'd *Britannia*, sturdy as the oak,  
 Which on her mountain-top she proudly bears,  
 Eludes the ax, and sprouts against the stroke ;  
 Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars.  
 And as those teeth, which *Cadmus* sow'd in earth,  
 Produc'd new youth, and furnish'd fresh supplies :  
 So, with young vigour, and succeeding birth,  
 Her losses more than recompenc'd arise :  
 And ev'ry age she with a race is crown'd,  
 For letters more polite, in battle's more renown'd.

XXV.

Obstinate pow'r, whom nothing can repel !  
 Nor the fierce *Saxon*, nor the cruel *Dane*,

Nor



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Nor deep impression of the *Norman* steel,  
Nor *Europe's* force amass'd by envious *Spain*,  
Nor *France* on universal sway intent,  
Oft breaking leagues, and oft renewing wars,  
Nor (frequent bane of weaken'd government)  
Their own intestine feuds and mutual jars ;  
Those feuds and jars in which I trusted more,  
Than in my troops, and fleets, and all the *Gallic* pow'r.

XXVI.

To fruitful *Rheims*, or fair *Lutetia's* gate  
What tidings shall the messenger convey ?  
Shall the loud herald our success relate,  
Or mitred priest appoint the solemn day ?  
Alas ! my praises they no more must sing ;  
They to my statue now must bow no more :  
Broken, repuls'd is their immortal king ;  
Fall'n, fall'n for ever, is the *Gallic* pow'r. ----  
The *Woman Chief* is master of the war:  
Earth she has freed by arms ; and vanquish'd heav'n by  
[pray'r.

XXVII.

Whilst thus the ruin'd foe's despair commends  
Thy council and thy deed, victorious queen,  
What shall thy subjects say, and what thy friends ?  
How shall thy triumphs in our joy be seen ?  
Oh ! daign to let the eldest of the *Nine*  
Recite *Britannia* great, and *Gallia* free :  
Oh ! with her sister *Sculpture* let her join,  
To raise, great *Anne*, the monument to thee ;  
To thee, of all our good the sacred spring ;  
To thee, our dearest dread ; to thee, our softer king.

XXVIII.

Let *Europe* sav'd the column high erect,  
Than *Trajan's* higher, or than *Antonine's* ;  
Where sembling art may carve the fair effect,  
And full atchievement of thy great designs.  
In a calm heav'n, and a serener air,  
Sublime, the queen shall on the summit stand,  
From danger far, as far remov'd from fear,  
And pointing down to earth her dread command.

All winds, all storms that threaten human woe,  
Shall sink beneath her feet, and spread their rage below.

XXIX.

There fleets shall strive by winds and waters tost ;  
'Till the young *Austrian* on *Iberia's* strand,  
Great as *Aeneas* on the *Latian* coast,  
Shall fix his foot ; and this, be this the land,  
Great *Jove*, where I for ever will remain  
(The *Empire's* other hope shall say) and here  
Vanquish'd intomb'd I'll, lye, or crown'd I'll reign—  
O virtue to thy *British* mother dear !  
Like the fam'd *Trojan* suffer and abide ;  
For *Anne* is thine, I ween, as *Venus* was his guide.

XXX

There, in eternal characters engrav'd,  
*Vigo*, and *Gibraltar*, and *Barcelone*,  
Their force destroy'd, their privileges sav'd,  
Shall *Anna's* terrors, and her mercies own :  
*Spain*, from th' usurper *Bourbon's* arms retriev'd,  
Shall with new life and grateful joy appear,  
Numb'ring the wonders which that youth achiev'd,  
Whome *Anna* clad in arms, and sent to war ;  
Whome *Anna* sent to claim *Iberia's* throne ;  
And made him more than king, in calling him her son.

XXXI.

There *Ister* plac'd, by *Blenheim's* glorious field  
Rolling, shall bid his eastern waves declare  
*Germania* sav'd by *Britain's* ample shield ;  
And bleeding *Gaul* afflicted by her spear :  
Shall bid them mention *Marlb'ro*, on that shore  
Leading his islanders renown'd in arms,  
Thro' climes, where never *British* chief before,  
Or pitch'd his camp, or sounded his alarms :  
Shall bid them bless the *Queen*, who made his streams  
Glorious as those of *Boyn*, and safe as those of *Thames*.

XXXII.

*Brabantia*, clad with fields, and crown'd with tow'rs  
With decent joy shall her deliv'rer meet ;  
Shall own thy arms, great *Queen* ; and bless thy pow'rs,  
Laying the keys beneath thy subject's feet.

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*Flandria*, by plenty made the home of war,  
Shall weep her crime, and bow to *Charles* restor'd ;  
With double vows shall bless thy happy care,  
In having drawn, and having sheath'd the sword.  
From these their sister provinces, shall know,  
How *Anne* supports a friend, and how forgives a foe.

XXXIII.

Bright swords, and crested helms, and pointed spears  
In artful piles around the work shall lye ;  
And shields indented deep in ancient wars  
Blazon'd with signs of *Gallic* heraldry ;  
And standards with distinguish'd honours bright,  
Marks of high pow'r and national command,  
Which *Valois*' sons and *Bourbon*'s bore in fight,  
Or gave to *Foix*' or *Montmorancy*'s hand :  
Great spoils' which *Gallia* must to *Britain* yield,  
From *Cressy*'s battle sav'd, to grace *Ramillia*'s field.

XXXIV

And as fine art the spaces may dispose ;  
The knowing thought and curious eye shall see  
The emblem, gracious queen, the *British* rose,  
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty :  
The *Northern* thistle, whom no hostile hand  
Unhurt too rudely may provoke, I ween ;  
*Hibernia*'s harp, device of her command,  
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen :  
Thy vanquish'd lillies, *France*, decay'd and torn,  
Shall, with disorder'd pomp, the lasting work adorn.

XXXV.

Beneath, great *Queen*, oh! very far beneath,  
Near to the ground, and on the humble base,  
To save her self from darkness, and from death,  
The *Muse* desires the last, the lowest place ;  
Who tho' unmeet, yet touch'd the trembling string ;  
For the fair fame of *Anne* and *Albion*'s land ;  
Who durst of war and martial fury sing :  
And when thy will, and when thy *Marlbrough*'s hand  
Had quell'd those wars, and bid that fury cease ;  
Hangs up her grateful harp, to conquest and to peace.

THE FIRST  
HYMN of *Callimachus*.  
TO  
JUPITER.

W Hile we to *Jove* select the holy Victim ;  
Whom apter shall we sing than *Jove* himself ;  
The god for ever great, for ever king ;  
who slew the earth-born race, and measures right  
To heav'ns great habitants ? *Diſſean* hear'st thou  
More joyful, or *Lycaan* long dispute  
And various thought has trac'd. On *Ida*'s mount  
Or *Diſſe*, studious of his country's praise,  
The *Cretan* boasts thy natal place : but oft  
He meets reproof, deserv'd ; for he presumptuous  
Has built a tomb for thee, who never knew'st  
To die, but liv'st the same to-day and ever.  
*Arcadian* therefore be thy birth : great *Rhea*  
Pregnant to high *Parrhasia*'s cliffs retir'd,  
And wild *Lycaus*, black with shading pines :  
Holy retreat ! sit hence no female hither,,  
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,  
Must dare approach, from the inferior reptile  
To woman, form divine. There the blest parent  
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd  
The pond'rous birth : she sought a neighb'ring spring  
To wash the recent babe : in vain *Arcadia*,  
(However streamy now) adust and dry  
Deny'd the goddess water : where deep *Melas*,  
And rocky *Cratis* flow, the chariots smoak'd,  
Obscure with rising dust : the thirsty trav'ler



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In vain requir'd the current, then imprison'd  
In subterranean caverns : forests grew  
Upon the barren hollows, high o'er shading  
The haunts of savage beasts, where now *Jaon*,  
And *Erimanth* incline their friendly urns.

Thou too, O earth, great *Rhea* said, bring forth;  
And short shall be thy pangs : she said ; and high  
She rear'd her arm, and with her scepter struck  
The yawning cliff : from its disparted height  
Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran,  
And chear'd the vallies : There the heav'nly mother  
Bath'd, mighty king, thy tender limbs : she wrapt them  
In purple bands : she gave the precious pledge  
To prudent *Neda*, charging her to guard thee  
Careful and secret : *Neda* of the nymphs  
That tended the great birth, next *Philyre*  
And *Stryx*, the eldest : smiling she receiv'd thee,  
And conscious of the grace, absolv'd her trust :  
Not unrewarded ; since the river bore  
The fav'rite virgin's name : fair *Neda* rowls  
By *Leprion's* ancient walls, a fruitful stream.  
Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of *Arcas*,  
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect  
Their fleecy charge ; and joyous drink her wave.

Thee, God, to *Cnossus* *Neda* brought : the nymphs  
And *Corybantes* thee their sacred charge  
Receiv'd : *Adraсте* rock'd thy golden cradle :  
The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind *Amalthea* reach'd her teat, distant  
With milk, thy early food : the sedulous bee  
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips.

Around, the fierce *Curetes*, (order solemn  
To thy foreknowing mother) trod tumultuous  
Their mystic dance, and clang'd their sounding arms ;  
Industrious with the warlike din to quell  
Thy infant cries ; and mock the ear of *Saturn*.

Swift growth and wondrous grace, O heav'nly *Jove*,  
Waited thy blooming years : inventive wit,  
And perfect judgment crown'd thy youthful act.  
That *Saturn's* sons receiv'd the threefold empire



Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,  
As the dark urn and chance of lot determin'd,  
Old poets mention, fabling. Things of moment  
Well nigh equivalent and neighb'ring value  
By lot are parted : but high heav'n, thy share,  
In equal balance laid 'gainst sea or hell,  
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion.  
Wherefore not chance, but pow'r, above thy brethren  
Exalted thee, their king. When thy great will  
Commands thy chariot forth ; impetuous strength,  
And fiery swiftneſs wing the rapid wheels,  
Inceſſant : high the eagle flies before thee.  
And oh ! as I and mine conſult thy augur,  
Grant the glad omen ; let thy fav'rite riſe  
Propitious ; ever ſoaring from the right.

Thou to the leſſer gods haſt well aſſign'd  
Their proper ſhares of power ; thy own, great *Jove*,  
Boundleſs and univerſal : thoſe who labour  
The ſweaty forge, who edge the crooked ſcythe,  
Bend ſtubborn ſteel, and harden gleeming armour,  
Acknowledge *Vulcan*'s aid. The early hunter  
Bleſſes *Diana*'s hand, who leads him ſafe  
O'er hanging cliffs ; who ſpreads his net ſucceſſful,  
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart.  
The ſoldier from ſucceſſful camps returning,  
With laurel wreath'd, and rich with hoſtile ſpoil,  
Severs the bull to *Mars* : the ſkilful bard,  
Striking the *Thracian* harp, invokes *Apollo*,  
To make his hero and himſelf immortal.  
Thoſe, mighty *Jove*, mean time, thy glorious care,  
Who model nations, publiſh laws, announce  
Or life, or death, and found, or change the empire :  
Man owns the pow'r of kings ; and kings, of *Jove*.

And as their actions tend ſubordinate  
To what thy will deſigns, thou giv'ſt the means  
Proportion'd to the work ; thou ſeeſt, imparial,  
How they thoſe means imploy. Each monarch rules  
His different realms, accountable to thee,  
Great ruler of the world : theſe only have  
To ſpeak and be obey'd : to thoſe are giv'n

Assiſtant

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Assistant days to ripen the design ;  
To some whole months ; revolving years to some :  
Others, ill fated, are condemn'd to toil  
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted  
With fruitless art, and impotence of counsel.

Hail ! greatest son of *Saturn*, wise disposer  
Of every good : thy praise what man yet born  
Has sung ? or who that may be born, shall sing ?  
Again, and often hail ! indulge our prayer,  
Great father ; grant us virtue grant us wealth :  
For without virtue, wealth to man avails not ;  
And virtue without wealth exerts less pow'r,  
And less diffuses good. Then grant us, gracious,  
Virtue and wealth ; for both are of thy gift.

*F I N I S.*

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